A HAPPY FAMILY

УЧПЕДГИЗ · 1952

Т. Я. ЦЕЙТЛИН

A HAPPY FAMILY
(СЧАСТЛИВАЯ СЕМЬЯ)

ДЛЯ КЛАССНОГО
И ВНЕКЛАССНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ
НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ
В 5-м КЛАССЕ СЕМИЛЕТНЕЙ
И СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛЫ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ
УЧЕБНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ РСФСР
МОСКВА 1952

Книжка „Счастливая семья“ предназначается для классного и внеклассного чтения на английском языке в 5-м классе семилетней и средней школы, т. е. на первом году обучения английскому языку. Это — повесть об одной советской семье, о жизни двух мальчиков и одной девочки.

Для облегчения чтения и понимания в книжке имеются постраничные примечания и алфавитный словарь.

Part I

DOCTOR POPOV'S FAMILY

Kalinin is a nice town. There are many parks and gardens in Kalinin. They are full of fruit-trees and flowers.

There is a big hospital in Kalinin. There are many doctors at this hospital. One of them[1] is Alexander Ivanovich Popov.

Doctor Popov lives in a pretty little house. He lives there with his wife, his children and his sister Mary. There is a nice garden in front of the house.[2]

---

[1] **one** [wʌn] **of them** — один из них.

[2] **in front** [frʌnt] **of the house** [haus] — перед домом.

Doctor Popov works very much. The hospital is not far from his house, so he comes home at dinner-time[1] to eat and rest. He comes home again late in the evening.[2]

Doctor Popov's wife, Anna Pavlovna, is a teacher. She teaches Russian[3] at school. She goes to school in the morning and comes home in the afternoon.[4]

Doctor Popov's sister, Aunt Mary, as the children call her, is a teacher too.

Doctor Popov and Anna Pavlovna have three children — two boys and one girl.

Alec

The name of Doctor Popov's first boy is Alec.[5] Alec is fourteen years old.[6] He is in the seventh class. He likes school and always gets good marks. He likes to read, and he reads very many books.

Alec is a big boy, and he has no time to play with his little brother and sister. When he comes home from school, he has dinner. Then he sits down at his writing table,[7] opens his books and does his lessons. Alec has many Russian and English books. He reads them in the evening. At ten o'clock his mother says:

"It's time for bed,[8] Alec. It is not Sunday to-morrow. Put away your book,[9] wash your hands and face and go to bed."

---

[1] **at dinner-time** — в обеденное время.
[2] **late in the evening** ['i:vnɪŋ] — поздно вечером.
[3] **Russian** ['rʌʃn] — русский язык.
[4] **in the 'after'noon** — днём (после полудня).
[5] **Alec** *читается* ['ælɪk] — Алик.
[6] **Alec is fourteen years old** ['jɪəz 'ould] — Алику четырнадцать лет.
[7] **at his writing table** ['raɪtɪŋ ˌteɪbl] — за свой письменный стол.
[8] **It's (it is) time for bed** — Пора спать.
[9] **Put away your book** — Отложи свою книгу.

Alec closes the book. But he is very sorry to put it away.[1] He always likes to know the end of the story that he is reading.

Nick

The name of Doctor Popov's second boy is Nick. Nick is eight years old. He is in the second class. He also likes school. He likes to do his lessons, too.

He has books, copy-books, pens and pencils. But he does not write with his pencils, he writes in ink.[2] His books and copy-books are always clean and in good order.[3]

He is a good pupil, but he does not like to read much. He likes to play. He likes to play in the garden. He plays there with his little dog Pushok. When it rains,[4] he plays at home with his little sister Annie.

Nick is a good son. He likes to help his mother, He helps her in the house and in the garden. He brings her water for her flowers. He helps her to lay the table,[5] to bring the dinner things[6] and to wash up the plates after dinner.

Annie

Annie is only four years old. She is the baby of the family.[7] Everybody loves her.[8]

---

[1] **he is very sorry** ['sɔrɪ] **to put it away** — ему очень жаль убирать её (книгу).

[2] **he writes** [raɪts] **in ink** — он пишет чернилами.

[3] **in good order** — в порядке (в хорошем порядке).

[4] **When it rains...** — Когда идёт дождь...

[5] **to lay the table** — накрывать на стол.

[6] **the dinner things** [θɪŋz] — обеденную посуду.

[7] **She is the baby of the family** — Она самая маленькая в семье.

[8] **Everybody** ['evrɪbɔdɪ] **loves** [lʌvz] **her** — Все её любят.

She has many toys. She plays with her toys all day long.[1] She likes to put all her dolls and her Teddy-Bears to bed.[2] She likes to feed them too.

Annie and Nick are great friends.[3] Nick often plays with his sister. Annie likes to play with Nick. They play very well together.[4] They turn over[5] all the chairs and make trains and cars out of them. Annie brings all her toys: the dolls, the Teddy-Bears, the little brown dog and the green frog. She puts them on the floor near the table, and they all stand and wait for the train. The old elephant[6] sits near them. He cannot stand as he has only three legs, and a big animal cannot stand on three legs.

Nick and Annie often play together for a long time,[7] and Annie is very happy.

Annie and the Watch

Annie is a funny little girl. She thinks that she is big and that she can help her father and mother.

One day[8] her father goes to his hospital and forgets[9] to take his watch. The watch is on the table near his bed. Annie sees the watch. She takes it in her hand, looks at it and says:

"The watch is dirty. Father has no time[10] to wash it. I must wash his watch."

---

[1] **all day long** — весь день.

[2] **to put all her dolls and her Teddy-bears** ['tedɪˌbɛəz] **to bed** — укладывать спать своих кукол и игрушечных медвежат.

[3] **great friends** ['greɪt 'frendz] — большие друзья.

[4] **together** *читается* [tə'geðə] — вместе.

[5] **they turn over** ['ouvə] — они перевёртывают.

[6] **an elephant** *читается* ['elɪfənt] — слон.

[7] **for a long time** — долго (в течение долгого времени).

[8] **One** [wʌn] **day** — Однажды.

[9] **forget** *читается* [fə'get] — забывать.

[10] **Father has no time** — У папы нет времени.

She takes a cup of hot water and puts the watch into it. Then she washes it with soap. The watch is clean now. Annie puts it on the table again. It is clean, and it shines brightly.[1] Annie is very glad that she can help her father.

"How clean the watch is!" says she. "How brightly it shines!"

In the evening Father comes home. He takes his watch off the table[2] near his bed and looks at it. He sees that it is not going.

"What is the matter with my watch?"[3] says he. "It is not going. There is dust in it."[4]

"Oh no!" says Annie. "There is no dust in it. The watch is quite clean. When I wash things,[5] I wash them well with soap and water."

A HAPPY FAMILY

Doctor Popov, his wife Anna Pavlovna, their children and Aunt Mary are all great friends. They love one another,[6] and they love their home. They are very happy when they are all together in the dining-room or round Aunt Mary's table.

In spring and in summer they spend much time in the garden. There are very many flowers in their garden and some fruit-trees: two apple-trees,

---

1 **brightly** *читается* ['braɪtlɪ] — ярко.

2 **off** [ɔ:f] **the table** — со стола.

3 **What is the matter with my watch?** — Что случилось с моими часами?

4 **There is dust in it** — В них забралась пыль.

5 **When I wash things** — Когда я мою что-нибудь (*буквально* вещи).

6 **one another** ['wʌn ə'nʌðə] — друг друга.

a pear-tree and a plum-tree. There is also a cherry-tree there. The children like this tree very much. They like to eat cherries on a hot summer day.[1]

Anna Pavlovna, Aunt Mary and the children work in the garden. When Doctor Popov is at home and has time, he likes to work in the garden, too. He reads much about Mitchurin and his work and uses Mitchurin's methods[2] in his work in the garden.

Aunt Mary

Doctor Popov has a sister and a brother. His sister Mary lives with Doctor Popov and his family in Kalinin. She is a teacher. She is not young[3] and does not work much. Aunt Mary has a nice room. It is always clean and in good order. There is a round table in her room with a big lamp on it.

Aunt Mary likes children. She likes to tell them stories, and her stories are always very interesting.[4]

In the evening, when it is dark and the children cannot play in the garden, Nick and Annie come to Aunt Mary's room. Very often there are other children there—schoolboys and schoolgirls. They come to see[5] Aunt Mary, and listen to her stories. They all sit round the table. Aunt Mary sits at the table in her arm-chair.

Aunt Mary is a very kind woman.[6] She likes all children, but Annie is her darling; she is so little, so sweet and so funny!

---

[1] **on a hot summer day** — в жаркий летний день.

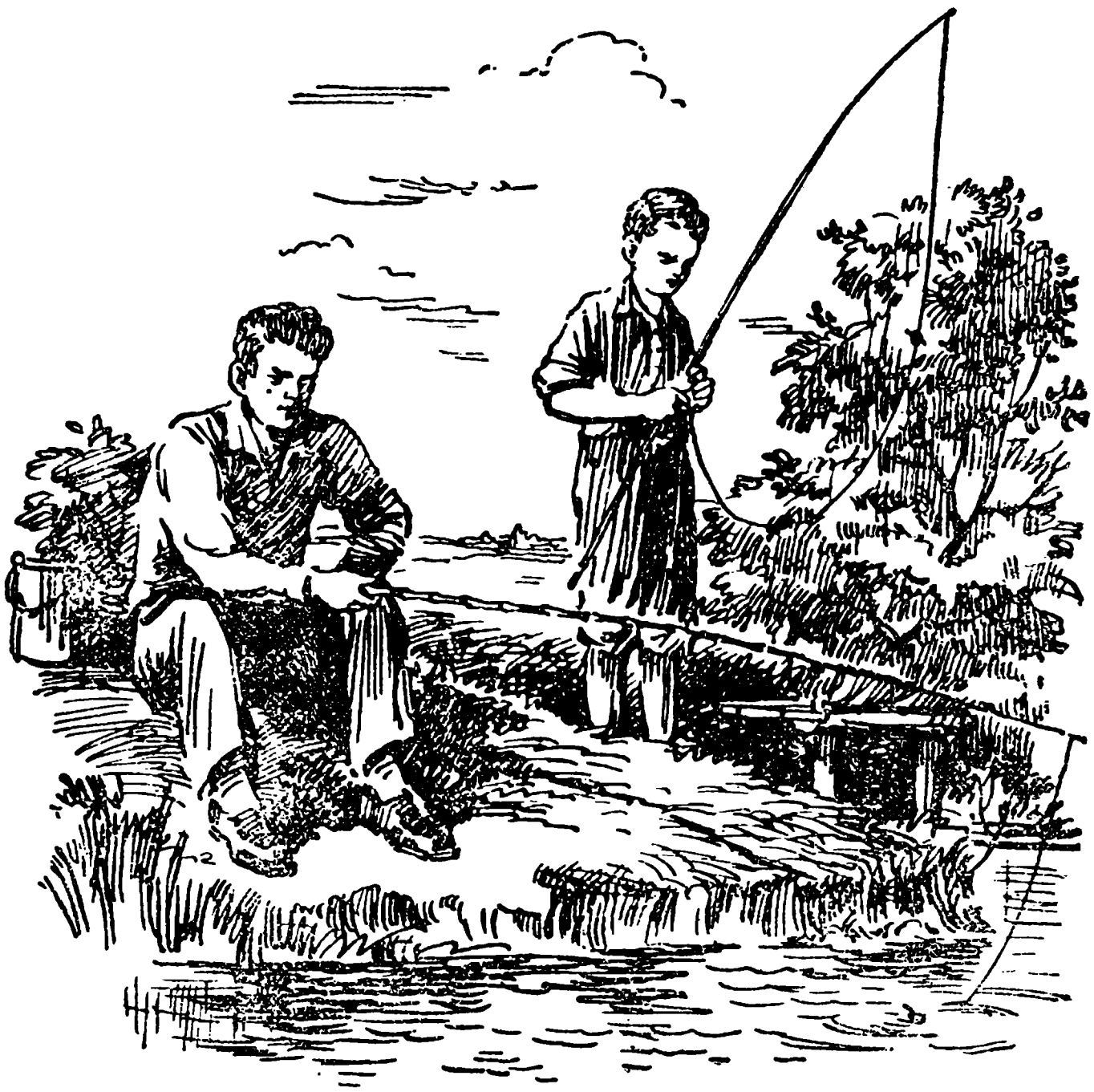
[2] **... uses** ['ju:zɪz] **Mitchurin's methods** ['meθədz] — ... применяет мичуринские методы.

[3] **She is not young** [jʌŋ] — Она не молода.

[4] **interesting** *читается* ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] — интересный.

[5] **they come to see...** — они приходят к ...

[6] **a very kind woman** ['kaɪnd 'wumən] — очень добрая женщина.



Uncle Mike

Doctor Popov's brother does not live in Kalinin. He lives in Leningrad. He is an engineer [1] and works at a factory. His name is Michael.[2] The children call him Uncle Mike.

He does not often come to Kalinin to see his brother's family. But when he comes to Kalinin, he likes to go for long walks [3] with Alec. In summer they go fishing and boating.[4] In winter they go skiing.[5]

---

[1] **an engineer** *читается* [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] — инженер.

[2] **Michael** ['maɪkl] — Михаил.

[3] **go for long walks** [wɔ:ks] — делать большие прогулки.

[4] **they go fishing and boating** — они ходят на рыбную ловлю и катаются на лодке.

[5] **they go skiing** [ski:ɪŋ] — они ходят на лыжах.

When Alec goes for a walk[1] with his uncle, he likes to go to the river. He likes to look at an old white house with a white stone wall[2] round it. It is the Suvorov School. Sometimes he sees the boys of the school. They are playing games near the river. Sometimes he meets them in the streets when they are marching. They all wear[3] black trousers and black tunics. They are always very tidy. All the boys of the town are proud of them[4] and want to be Suvorovites[5] too.

When Alec meets the Suvorovites, he always looks for Sasha,[6] who is one of his friends. Sasha goes to the Suvorov School. He has no father and no mother. He comes to Alec's place[7] when he has a free day, and they all are very kind to him.[8]

If Uncle Mike cannot come to Kalinin, he writes letters to his brother, and his brother writes letters to him.

When Doctor Popov takes some paper and sits down at his writing table to write a letter to his brother, his little daughter Annie comes up to the table and stands near him. She likes her uncle and wants to write to him too, but she cannot write yet.

---

[1] **goes for a walk** [wɔ:k] — ходит гулять.
[2] **with a white stone wall** [wɔ:l] — с белой каменной стеной.
[3] **They all wear** [wɛə] ... — Они все одеты в ...
[4] **are proud of them** — гордятся ими.
[5] **Suvorovites** [su'vɔrəvaits] — суворовцы.
[6] **... looks for Sasha** — ... ищет Сашу.
[7] **to Alec's place** — к Алику.
[8] **they all are very kind to him** — все они очень хорошо относятся к нему.

Annie's Letter to Nelly

Annie has a little friend. Her name is Nelly. But Nelly is not in Kalinin; she is in Leningrad. She lives there with her mother.

One day Annie's mother comes into her room. Annie is sitting at the table; she is writing.

"What are you doing, dear?" asks her mother.

"I am writing a letter to Nelly," says Annie.

"But you cannot write," says her mother.

"It doesn't matter,[1] Mother, Nelly cannot read," answers[2] Annie.

---

[1] **It doesn't matter** — Это не имеет значения (это неважно).

[2] **answer** *читается* ['ɑ:nsə] — отвечать.

Her mother laughs[1] and says: "You are right,[2] my darling. If you cannot write and Nelly cannot read, it doesn't matter. You may send the letter."

The letter is ready.[3] Annie wants to send it to her little friend Nelly. She asks her mother to write the address[4] and to put a stamp on the letter. She does not want to give her letter to one of her brothers. She says: "I must go and post the letter."

Anna Pavlovna asks Alec to go to the post office[5] with Annie. Nick wants to go with them too. In the street they meet Nick's friend Andy.[6]

"Where are you all going?" asks Andy.

"We are going to the post office," says Nick. "Annie wants to post a letter to her friend Nelly. Nelly lives in Leningrad. Come with us!"

"All right,"[7] says Andy and he goes with them.

At the post office a young girl takes Annie's letter and says:

"This letter is too heavy.[8] You must put another stamp on it."

"What does she say, Alec?" asks little Annie.

"She says," answers Alec, "that your letter is too heavy. We must put another stamp on it."

"You say that the letter is too heavy, but two stamps are heavier than one,"[9] says little Annie.

---

[1] **laugh** *читается* [lɑ:f] — смеяться.
[2] **You are right** [raɪt] — Ты права.
[3] **... is ready** ['redɪ] — ... готово.
[4] **the address** *читается* [ə'dres] — адрес.
[5] **the post office** ['poust 'ɔfɪs] — почта; почтовое отделение.
[6] **Andy** *читается* ['ændɪ] — Андрюша.
[7] **All right** [raɪt] — Хорошо (Ладно).
[8] **heavy** *читается* ['hevɪ] — тяжёлый.
[9] **... are heavier** ['heviə] **than one** [wʌn] — тяжелее, чем одна.

AUTUMN

It is the beginning[1] of autumn.[2] If you have an orchard, autumn is one of the best seasons of the year[3] for you.

It is so nice to see beautiful ripe apples, pears and plums! It is so nice to take them from the trees and put them into baskets![4] How gay and interesting it is for children!

When Alec and Nick come home from school, they see that their mother and their aunt are working in the garden. The boys want to help them and put their bags down on a bench; but Mother says:

"First[5] you must wash your hands and have your dinner. Then you may come and help us here for an hour or two."[6]

The boys run into the house. They wash their hands and have their dinner. Then they go and work in the garden with their mother and aunt.

Nick's Friend Pete

Alec and Nick have many friends. But not all their friends are good. Nick's friend Pete is not a good boy. He does not like to go to school. He never knows[7] his lessons, he never opens his books when he is at home. His books and copy-books are not in good order. They are never in the same

---

[1] **the beginning** *читается* [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] — начало.
[2] **autumn** *читается* ['ɔ:təm] — осень.
[3] **the year** *читается* [jɪə] — год.
[4] **a basket** *читается* ['bɑ:skɪt] — корзина.
[5] **First** — *здесь* Сперва (Сначала).
[6] **for an hour** ['auə] **or two** [tu:] — на один часок (или на два).
[7] **he never knows** ['nevə 'nouz] — он никогда не знает.

place.[1] Pete does not like to play chess. He likes only to play football.[2] He likes to run in the streets and to fight[3] too. When he comes home after a fight,[4] he always has a red nose or a black eye.[5] His hands and face are not clean. He is never tidy.[6]

One day Pete comes home very dirty. His mother looks at him and sees that one of his teeth is missing.[7]

"How many times[8] must I tell you not to fight!" says she. "And now one of your teeth is missing!"

"It is not missing, Mother," says Pete. "I have it in my pocket."[9]

Pete and the Teacher

It is autumn. Boys and girls are all back at school. Alec and Nick are glad to see all their friends. They are glad to be at school after their summer holidays. The teachers are glad to see their pupils too. They ask them about the holidays.

"You must learn[10] well after such a good rest," says Nick's teacher to her pupils.

Now Alec and Nick get up early in the morning. They wash their hands and faces and eat their breakfast. They have eggs and bread and butter and tea. After breakfast they go to school.

---

[1] **in the same place** [pleɪs] — на одном и том же месте.
[2] **football** *читается* ['futbɔ:l] — футбол.
[3] **fight** [faɪt] — *здесь* драться.
[4] **after a fight** — *здесь* после драки.
[5] **a black eye** [aɪ] — синяк под глазом.
[6] **he is never tidy** — он никогда не бывает опрятным.
[7] **one of his teeth** [ti:θ] **is missing** — у него недостаёт одного зуба.
[8] **How many times ...** — Сколько раз ...
[9] **I have it in my pocket** ['pɔkɪt] — Он у меня в кармане.
[10] **learn** *читается* [lə:n] — учиться.

But Pete does not want to go to school. When all the children are at their desks, he is sitting at home and wondering[1] what to do. He wants to stay at home and fight in the streets.

One day he goes to the telephone[2] and rings up his teacher.[3] He says:

"Pete cannot come to school to-day. He is ill."[4]

"Is he?"[5] says the teacher. "And who is speaking?"

"My father."

"Then tell your father," says the teacher, "to take his books and copy-books and come to school. And be quick!"[6]

WINTER

Winter is coming.[7] The sun does not shine brightly. It is cold and the ground is white with snow.[8]

Children like winter. When they look out of the window and see all this white snow, they cannot stay in the house. They spend all their free time out-of-doors.[9] They skate and ski and go snowballing.[10] They do not need to go far to have a good time.[11]

---

[1] **wonder** *читается* ['wʌndə] — удивляться; желать знать; *здесь* размышлять.

[2] **the telephone** *читается* ['telɪfoun] — телефон.

[3] **... rings up his teacher** — ... звонит по телефону своей учительнице.

[4] **He is ill** — Он болен.

[5] **Is he?** — *здесь* Неужели? (Да?)

[6] **And be quick!** — И поскорее!

[7] **Winter is coming** — Наступает зима.

[8] **the ground is white with snow** [snou] — земля белая от снега.

[9] **out-of-doors** *читается* ['autəv'dɔ:z] — на (открытом) воздухе.

[10] **go snowballing** ['snoubɔ:lɪŋ] — играют в снежки.

[11] **They do not need to go far to have a good time** — Им не нужно далеко уходить, чтобы хорошо проводить время.

There is snow everywhere. It is in every yard; it is in the fields and woods. All boys and girls, big and little, take part[1] in winter sport and winter games. Even quite little children who cannot skate or ski go snowballing near their houses.

Children come home gay, fresh, with rosy cheeks and a good appetite.[2] They can skate and go snowballing at the beginning of winter if there is enough[3] snow. But they cannot skate on the river when the ice is thin.

On Sunday

It is Sunday and the children do not go to school. Alec and Nick want to go to the river. They want to see how thick the ice is.

The door opens, and Pete comes in.[4]

Anna Pavlovna does not like it[5] when Pete comes to her house.[6] She does not like it when Nick plays with Pete. She knows that Pete likes to fight, that he does not do his lessons, that sometimes he does not go to school.

Anna Pavlovna says: "Boys, play in the garden. Do not go to the river."

But Pete says that he only wants to go to the river and look at the ice.

"We must see if the ice is thick,"[7] says he. "If it is thin, we can look at the river and then come back home."

---

[1] **take part** — принимать участие.

[2] **appetite** *читается* ['æpɪtaɪt] — аппетит.

[3] **enough** *читается* [ɪ'nʌf] — достаточно.

[4] **... comes in** — ... входит.

[5] **... does not like it** — ... не любит (слово *it* здесь не переводится).

[6] **... comes to her house** [haus] — ... приходит к ним.

[7] **if the ice is thick** — твёрдый ли лёд.

"Very well," says Anna Pavlovna, "but don't skate if the ice is not thick!"

Alec, Nick and Pete go to the river. There are many boys and girls near the river. But they are not skating. They see that the ice is too thin. They know that when the ice is thin, they must not skate. But Pete looks at the river and says:

"I think that the ice is thick enough and we can skate."

"You must not skate," says Alec. "You may fall into the water."

But Pete always does what he likes.[1] He begins to put on his skates. Alec is very angry[2] and goes away.

When Alec comes home, Mother asks him: "Where are Nick and Pete? What are they doing?"

"Nick is looking at the river," answers Alec. "But Pete — If the ice is as thick as he thinks,[3] he is skating, but if it is as thin as I think, he is swimming."

"Oh, Alec!" says Anna Pavlovna. "Is Pete alone on the ice now? I must go and see." She puts on her hat and coat and is ready to go out. But at this moment[4] the door opens and Pete comes in. Water is running from his coat and his trousers. He is afraid[5] to look at Anna Pavlovna.

Anna Pavlovna is very angry, but she does not say anything[6] to Pete. She goes and brings Nick's

---

[1] **But Pete always** ['ɔ:lwɪz] **does what he likes** — Но Петя всегда делает то, что хочет.

[2] **... is very angry** ['æŋgrɪ] — очень сердится ...

[3] **as thick as he thinks** — такой твёрдый, как он думает.

[4] **at this moment** — в это время.

[5] **He is afraid ...** — Он боится ...

[6] **she does not say anything** ['enɪθɪŋ] — она ничего не говорит.

clothes and gives them to Pete. Then she gives him a cup of tea.

Anna Pavlovna is very angry with Pete.

"He is not a good boy," she says. "I do not like it when Nick plays with him. I do not like it when Pete comes to our house. Why[1] does he skate when the ice is so thin? Why does he skate when you tell him not to?[2] He is not a good boy. He does only what he wants to do."

The parents of the other boys do not like it when Pete plays with their children; they do not like it when Pete comes to their house. That's why[3] when the weather[4] is bad and Pete cannot be out-of-doors and fight, he is very lonely.[5] He cannot go to the other boys' houses,[6] and the other boys do not come to see him.[7]

A Dream

One day Pete is at home alone. He is very sad, because he does not like to be alone. He is sitting on the sofa; he is thinking.

There is a nice thick book on the sofa near him. Suddenly he sees it. There is a picture[9] of a boy on

---

[1] **Why** *читается* [waɪ] — Почему.

[2] **when you tell him not to** — когда ему говорят, чтобы он этого не делал.

[3] **That's (that is) why** — Вот почему.

[4] **the weather** *читается* ['weðə] — погода.

[5] **he is very lonely** ['lounlɪ] — ему очень скучно (он очень скучает).

[6] **go to the other boys' houses** — пойти к другим мальчикам.

[7] **... do not come to see him** — ... не приходят к нему (не навещают его).

[8] **He is very sad** — Ему очень грустно (Он очень огорчён).

[9] **a picture** *читается* ['pɪktʃə] — картинка (рисунок).

the cover of the book. A nice big boy in a sailing-boat! Where is he going to?[1]

Pete opens the book and sees many nice pictures. In one of the pictures he sees the same boy in a wood where there are many animals. In another picture he sees the boy with some Chinese[2] children He must be in China now. How interesting it is!

Pete wants to know all about this boy, but he cannot read the long words in the book. All the boys of his age[3] are at school and can read well, and Pete often does not go to school and fights in the streets.

Now Pete is very sorry. He wants to know all about the boy in the book.

Suddenly the boy in the picture looks at Pete and then comes out of the book. He comes up to Pete.

"Let us be friends,"[4] says the boy. "Let us look at the books that are on that shelf. There are many interesting books there, and I can show them to you. There are books about animals, about birds, about children. There are books about flies and bees too."

"I don't like bees," says Pete, "they sting. I don't want to know about them. I want to know about fighting, about Indians, about countries where there are many wild[5] animals, about white bears[6] and elephants[7] and other animals."

---

[1] **Where is he going to?** — Куда он едет?

[2] **Chinese** *читается* [tʃaɪ'ni:z] — китайский.

[3] **All the boys of his age** [eɪdʒ] — Все мальчики его возраста.

[4] **Let us be friends** [frendz] — Будем друзьями (давай дружить).

[5] **wild** *читается* [waɪld] — дикий.

[6] **a bear** *читается* [bɛə] — медведь.

[7] **an elephant** *читается* ['elɪfənt] — слон.

The boy opens one of the books. Pete sees an elephant and a tiger[1] in a wood. They are standing and looking at each other.[2] What are they going to do?[3] Are they going to fight?

Pete asks the boy about it, but the boy does not answer him. He only turns the pages of the book. There is another picture. Pete sees another elephant. It is an old elephant and it is sitting under a tree. It is very hot. Is this Africa? Again Pete asks the boy, but the boy does not answer him. He only opens one book after another[4] and shows him pictures.

"Why don't you tell me about the pictures when I ask you?" says Pete.

"If you want to know all about them, you must read these books," says the boy. "I can only show you the pictures."

Pete cannot read well, but he does not want to say so. He is very sorry about it now. The book that he has in his hands falls to the floor. Pete opens his eyes. He is lying[5] on the sofa.

So the boy in the sailing-boat, the elephant, all the wild animals are only a dream![6] Yes, a dream, but what a nice dream!

The Boy in the Sailing-Boat

"I am sure,"[7] thinks Pete, "that there are very many interesting books on our shelf. I must learn to read now. I must go to school every day, and

---

[1] **a tiger** *читается* ['taɪgə] — тигр.
[2] **at each other** ['ʌðə] — друг на друга.
[3] **What are they going to do?** — Что они собираются делать?
[4] **one book after another** [ə'nʌðə] — книги одну за другой.
[7] **He is lying** ['laɪɪŋ] — Он лежит.
[5] **... are only** ['ounlɪ] **a dream!** — ... только сон!
[6] **I am sure** [ʃuə] — Я уверен.

I must ask our teacher to help me. Then I can read books when I am lonely[1] and the boys do not come to see me."

Pete is not sad any longer.[2] He puts his books and copy-books into his bag. He gets them ready for to-morrow.[3]

Next day[4] Pete gets up early in the morning. He washes, brushes his teeth[5] and dresses. Then he sits down at the table to have breakfast. He eats his breakfast and drinks his milk. Then he goes to school.

"What is the matter with Pete to-day?" wonders the teacher. "He is so quiet[6] and listens[7] to me all the time."

After lessons Pete comes up to the teacher. He tells her that he cannot read long words. He tells her that now he wants to learn. He asks the teacher to help him.

The teacher is very glad. She tells Pete to come to school a little earlier[8] than the other boys. She wants to help him to learn all that the other boys know.

Pete tries to learn well, and soon he can read and write. He is a good boy now; everybody likes him. The parents of Pete's school friends are not angry now when Pete comes to see them. When Pete comes to see a boy friend, and the father or

---

[1] **when I am lonely** ['lounlɪ] — когда мне скучно.

[2] **Pete is not sad any longer** — Петя больше не грустит.

[3] **He gets them ready for to-morrow** [tə'mɔrou] — Он приготавливает их на завтра.

[4] **Next day** — На следующий день.

[5] **... brushes his teeth** ['ti:θ] — ... чистит зубы.

[6] **He is so quiet** ['kwaɪət] — Он сидит так тихо.

[7] **listen** *читается* ['lɪsn] — слушать.

[8] **a little earlier** ['ə:lɪə] — немного раньше.

mother of the boy opens the door and sees him, he or she always says:

"Come in, Pete, come in. Your friend is at home. We are glad to see you!"[1]

Nick helps Pete too. He is glad that Pete learns well and that Anna Pavlovna is no longer angry with him.[2]

All his free time Pete reads books. Sometimes he draws.[3] He always draws a boy in a sailing-boat. He looks at him and thinks: "He is my best friend. Thanks to him I can read now."

Suvorov's Sword[4]

It is the interval between lessons. Pete is reading a book.

"What are you reading, Pete?" ask his school friends.

"I am reading a very interesting book. The name of the book is "Suvorov's Sword." The author[5] of this book is the director of the Suvorov's museum[6] in Leningrad. He tries to find Suvorov's things. But most of all[7] he wants to find his sword. He visits Suvorov's great granddaughter,[8] he goes all over the U.S.S.R,[9] he looks for it at the bottom of a pond[10] and finds it at last among[11] the old things in a theatre.

---

[1] **We are glad to see you** — Мы рады тебе (видеть тебя).

[2] **...is no longer angry with him** — ... больше не сердится на него.

[3] **draw** *читается* [drɔ:] — рисовать.

[4] **a sword** *читается* [sɔ:d] — шпага.

[5] **an author** *читается* ['ɔ:θə] — автор.

[6] **a museum** *читается* [mju'zɪəm] — музей.

[7] **most** [moust] **of all** — больше всего.

[8] **a great** [greɪt] **granddaughter** ['grænd,dɔ:tə] — правнучка.

[9] **all over the U.S.S.R.** — по всему СССР.

[10] **at the bottom** ['bɔtəm] **of a pond** — на дне пруда.

[11] **among** *читается* [ə'mʌŋ] — среди.

What a great day it is[1] when he comes to the museum and tells the other workers that the sword is there at last.

"Tell us more about it, Pete, tell us all that there is in the book," the boys ask.

"I can't, there is no time," says Pete. "Our lessons begin again in a few minutes.[2] But I can give you the book. You can read it in turn.[3]

"Yes, we must all read this book," say the boys, "many of us want to be Suvorovites. All that we can read or hear about Suvorov is very interesting to us."

Part II

SPRING

It is a fine spring day. It is very nice in the garden. It is not raining. The sky is blue, the sun is shining brightly, the trees and the grass are green.

Anna Pavlovna is working in the garden. She is planting[4] flowers. Pushok is in the garden too. He is running about. Nick and Annie are running after Pushok. They are playing with him.

"Come here, children," says Mother. "Come here, and help me to plant flowers. I want to plant red roses and white roses."

"The red roses are for me and the white roses are for Annie," says Nick.

---

[1] **What a great day it is** — Какой это праздник (великий день).

[2] **in a few minutes** ['fju: 'mɪnɪts] — через несколько минут.

[3] **in turn** [tə:n] — по очереди.

[4] **plant** *читается* [plɑ:nt] — сажать (растения).

"They are for all of us,"[1] says Anna Pavlovna. "Take the can, Nick, and bring some water.[2] Flowers like to have much water."

They all work till six o'clock. It is dinner-time[3] now, and so they finish[4] their work. They must have dinner now. There is a table in the garden, so they can eat there.

Anna Pavlovna and Nick bring the dinner things. They put bread and salt on the table and Nick runs to call Alec. Father is not home yet.[5]

Annie is Ill

When Alec and Nick come, Anna Pavlovna brings the soup. She gives a plate of soup to Alec, a plate of soup to Nick and a plate of soup to Annie. Alec and Nick eat their soup, but Annie does not. Mother looks at Annie. Her face is red, her eyes are shining, and she does not want to eat.

"What is the matter with you, my little girl?" asks Anna Pavlovna. She puts her hand on Annie's head and says:

"I think you are ill, my dear. You must go in[6] and go to bed and Father must see you."

When Father comes, he wants to see Annie's tongue.[7]

"Put it out more,"[8] he says. "All of it."[9]

---

[1] **for all of us** — для всех нас.
[2] **bring some water** ['wɔ:tə] — принеси воды.
[3] **dinner-time** — время обеда.
[4] **finish** *читается* ['fɪnɪʃ] — кончать.
[5] **Father is not home yet** — Отец ещё не пришёл.
[6] **You must go in** — Ты должна пойти домой.
[7] **a tongue** [tʌŋ] — язык.
[8] **Put it out more** — Высунь его побольше.
[9] **All of it** — Весь язык.

"I can't," says Annie. "It is fastened at the other end." [1]

Father laughs and says:

"Put out one end well."

He takes Annie's temperature [2] and says:

"The temperature is high, [3] Annie must stay in bed, drink hot milk and take some medicine. [4] She may have a piece of white bread and some jam in the morning and some broth and a piece of chicken for dinner."

Little Annie is very sleepy. When Mother brings her the medicine, she is already asleep. [5]

"It's a pity [6] to wake her up," thinks Anna Pavlovna. "Let her sleep. [7] Sleep is the best medicine."

In the morning Annie is a little better. [8] She does not want to stay in bed in the day-time. [9] Why must she stay in bed when Nick is running about in the garden?

Aunt Mary comes up to Annie's bed.

"Lie quiet, [10] my dear," she says. "If Father says you must stay in bed, then you must stay in bed. But if you are a good girl and don't think about Nick and the garden, I can put my arm-

---

[1] **It is fastened** [fɑ:snd] **at the other end** — Он прикреплён с другого конца.

[2] **He takes Annie's temperature** ['temprɪtʃə] — Он измеряет Анечке температуру.

[3] **high** [haɪ] — высокая.

[4] **take some medicine** ['medsɪn] — принимать лекарство.

[5] **she is already** [ɔ:l'redɪ] **a'sleep** — она уже спит.

[6] **It's a pity** ['pɪtɪ] — Жаль.

[7] **Let her sleep** — Пусть она спит.

[8] **Annie is a little better** — Анечке немного лучше.

[9] **in the day-time** — днём.

[10] **Lie quiet** ['kwaɪət] — Лежи спокойно.

chair near your bed and tell you as many stories as you like."[1]

"Aunt Mary's stories!" Annie thinks. "And I can have as many of them as I like!"

"Please, Aunty," says Annie, "put your arm-chair here and tell me a story about animals."

"Well, my dear, I can tell you about the raccoon.[2] Do you know the raccoon?"

The Raccoon

The raccoon is a very interesting animal. He is not very big. He is as big as a puppy.[3] He has a soft, thick coat[4] and a funny face. His eyes are big and round. His nose and ears are pointed. His front feet are like[5] baby's hands and his hind feet are like baby's feet. His tail is thick and has black and grey rings round it.

He eats fish, frogs, snakes, little birds or chickens if he can get them. He eats corn in the fields and berries in the wood.

The little raccoon sleeps all winter. Before he goes to sleep,[6] he eats a lot of food.[7] Then he has much fat in him, enough for all the winter. He eats all that he can get and then goes to sleep in a hollow tree[8] or in a small cave.

When he wakes up, he is very thin and hungry.[9] He comes out and looks for food.

---

[1] **as many stories as you like** — сколько хочешь рассказов.

[2] **a raccoon** *читается* [rə'ku:n] — енот.

[3] **He is as big as a puppy** — Он такой же величины, как щенок.

[4] **a soft, thick coat** — мягкая густая шёрстка.

[5] **... are like...** — ... похожи (на) ...

[6] **Before he goes to sleep** — Перед тем, как он укладывается спать.

[7] **a lot of food** — очень много пищи.

[8] **in a hollow tree** — в дупле.

[9] **hungry** *читается* ['hʌŋgrɪ] — голодный.

He is a very clean animal. He always washes his food. In this picture you can see how he washes the fish that he is going to eat.[1] But he does not always make his food clean when he washes it. You can see that in the Zoo. If you give him a lump of sugar,[2] he washes the white sugar in some dirty water and then eats it when the sugar is quite dirty and grey.

Next day, when Aunt Mary is in Annie's room again, Annie says:

"I don't want to be a little girl. I want to be a boy, and a big boy. I want to go to the wood and see all the animals there. I want to see the

---

[1] **that he is going to eat** — которую он собирается есть.

[2] **a lump of sugar** ['ʃugə] — кусок сахара.

little raccoon too and give him clean water to wash his food in." [1]

"It is not good to wish to be what you are not," says Aunt Mary. "Listen to a story of a little pine-tree, my dear, and you will see that I am right." [2]

The Pine-Tree

There is a nice little pine-tree in the wood. It is a very pretty tree. It has long green needles. The rain washes them, the sun shines upon them, and the wind plays with them.

But the little tree is not happy. It wishes to have green leaves like other trees.

"How happy they are with their green leaves!" it says.

Next morning the tree sees that it has green leaves.

"Oh, how happy I am!" says the pine-tree.

But soon a goat comes up and eats all the green leaves.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" [3] says the pine-tree. "I want to have glass leaves. They shine in the sun, and goats do not eat them." So it wishes to have green glass leaves.

Next morning the pine-tree has glass leaves. It is very happy. But the rain and the wind come and break [4] all the glass leaves.

A hare is running through the wood. [5] He is

---

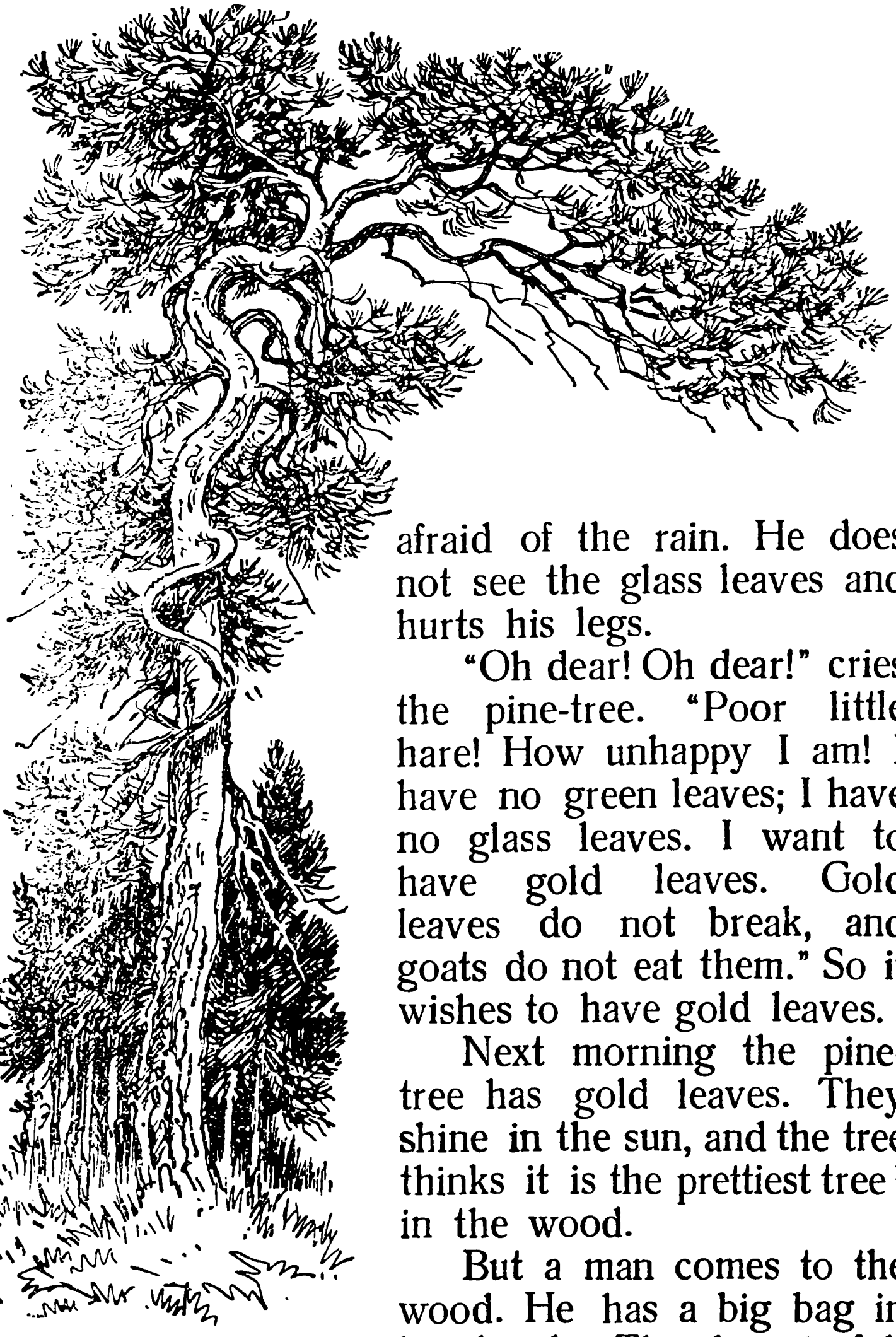
[1] **to wash his food in** — чтобы он мыл в ней пищу.

[2] **I am right** [raɪt] — Я права.

[3] **Oh, dear! Oh, dear!** ['ou 'dɪə] — *восклицание, соответствующее* О боже!

[4] **break** *читается* [breɪk] — разбивать.

[5] **through** [θru:] **the wood** — по лесу.



afraid of the rain. He does not see the glass leaves and hurts his legs.

"Oh dear! Oh dear!" cries the pine-tree. "Poor little hare! How unhappy I am! I have no green leaves; I have no glass leaves. I want to have gold leaves. Gold leaves do not break, and goats do not eat them." So it wishes to have gold leaves.

Next morning the pine-tree has gold leaves. They shine in the sun, and the tree thinks it is the prettiest tree[1] in the wood.

But a man comes to the wood. He has a big bag in his hands. The bag is full of leaves. The man wants to take them home to his goat. Now he sees the gold leaves. He takes the green

---

[1] **the prettiest** ['prɪtɪəst] **tree** — самое красивое дерево.

leaves out of the bag, puts all the gold leaves into it and goes away.

"Oh dear! Oh dear!" says the pine-tree. "I have no green leaves, I have no glass leaves, I have no gold leaves, I want to have my long green needles again. Pine-needles are best for the pine-tree."[1] So it wishes to have its long green needles again.

Next morning the pine-tree has long green needles again.

Two young women are going through the wood.

"Look at that tree!" says one of them. "What a pretty little pine-tree with long green needles! Let us take some of them home. We can make some tea out of them and give it to our mother, who is so ill."

How glad the little pine-tree is when it hears that its needles can help people when they are ill! The sun shines upon its needles, the wind sings to them, and the little pine-tree is quite happy at last.

The Man's Shoe[2]

Here is another of Aunt Mary's stories.

An old shoe is lying in the wood. All the wild[3] animals see it, but not one of them knows what it is. They do not know what a man is; they do not know what he looks like,[4] and here is a shoe, a very funny thing!

---

[1] **Pine-needles are best for the pine-tree** — Сосне больше всего подходят иголки.

[2] **a shoe** *читается* [ʃu:] — ботинок.

[3] **wild** *читается* [waild] — дикий.

[4] **what he looks like** — каков он (на что он похож).

The bear sees it first. He pushes[1] it with his nose. He wants to see if it is alive.[2] Then he calls all the other animals to look at it. Not one of them knows what it is.

The leopard[3] says: "I am sure it is the bark of a tree."

"Oh no," says the fox, "it is the skin of some fruit."

Then the monkey[4] says: "It is not the skin of some fruit. It is the shell of a nut."

But the wolf[5] says: "it is the nest of a bird. Look, here is a hole. The bird goes in at this hole. Here is a place for the eggs. It is a bird's nest, of course."

"You are all wrong,"[6] says the tiger. Then he shows them the long shoe string.[7] "Look at this long root," he says. "It is a plant, of course."

Each animal thinks he is right. They begin to quarrel.[8]

An old owl[9] sits in a tree near them. He is listening. At last he says: "Stop for a moment,[10] I can tell you what it is. I know it very well; it is a man's shoe."

"A what?"[11] cry all the animals. "What is a man, and what is a shoe?"

---

1 **push** *читается* [puʃ] — толкать.
2 **if it is alive** [ə'laɪv] — живой ли он.
3 **a leopard** *читается* ['lepəd] — леопард.
4 **a monkey** *читается* ['mʌŋkɪ] обезьяна.
5 **a wolf** *читается* [wulf] — волк.
6 **You are all wrong** [rɔŋ] — Вы все ошибаетесь.
7 **the long shoe string** — длинный шнурок от ботинка.
8 **quarrel** *читается* ['kwɔrəl] — ссориться.
9 **an owl** *читается* [aul] — сова.
10 **for a moment** — на минуту.
11 **A what?** — Что?

"A man is a thing with two legs," says the owl. "He is like a bird,[1] but he has no feathers.[2] He can walk.[3] He can eat and talk,[4] and he can do many other things."

"That can't be true,"[5] says the bear. "How can a thing with only two legs do more than we can with four legs? It is not true, of course."

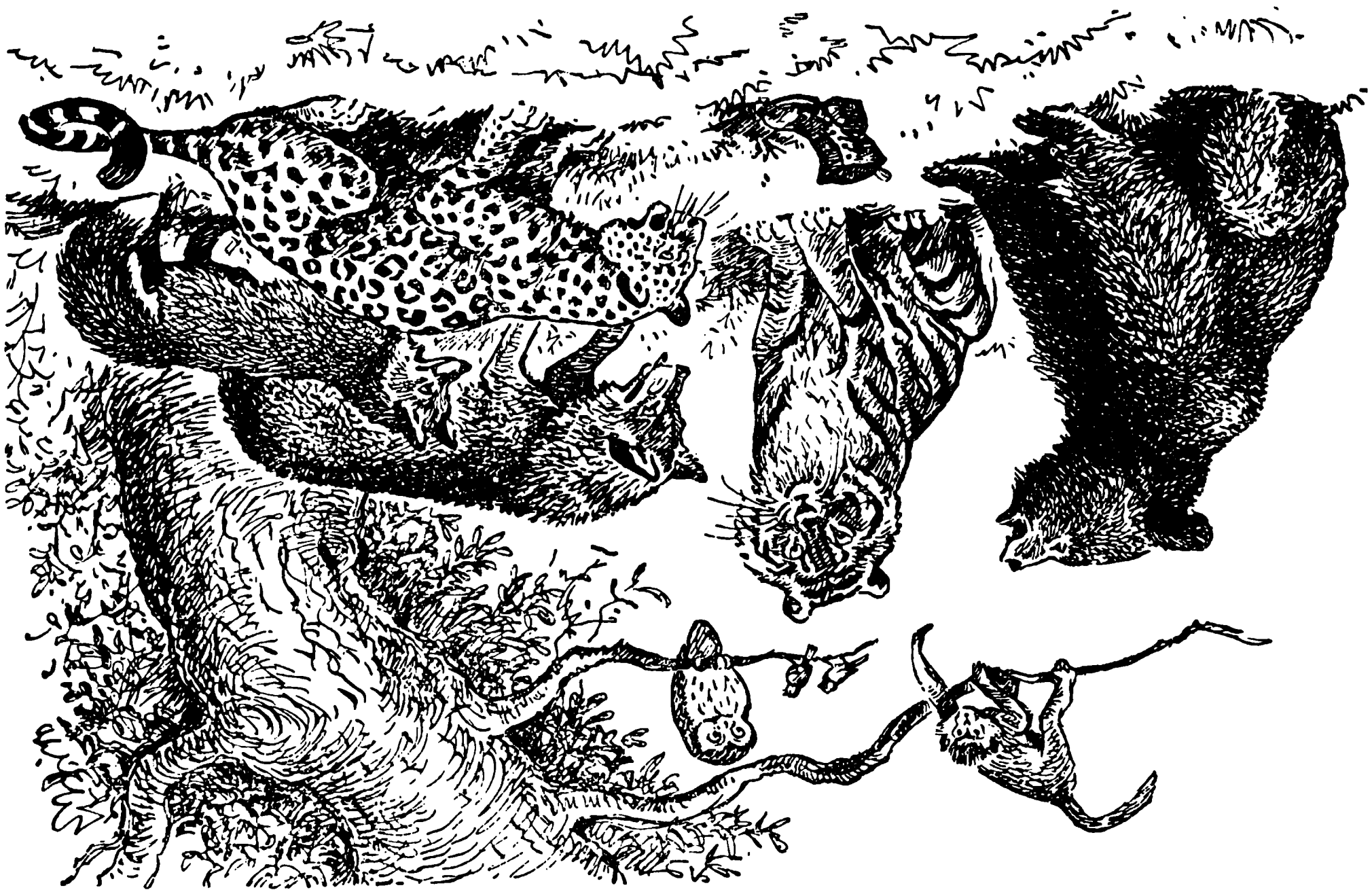
"Of course, it is not true," cry the birds. "How can there be a thing with two legs but without[6] feathers? It is not true."

"Well," says the owl, "what I say is true. A man makes things like the thing that[7] you see here. He calls them shoes and puts them on his feet. He can make many things that we can't. He has no feathers, he has no wool on his body,[8] but he can make shirts and trousers, and coats and hats. He is not afraid of the winter's cold.[9] He makes warm gloves[10] and puts them on his hands. He makes shoes and puts them on his feet. He is not a bird, but he can fly; he is not a fish, but he can swim on the water and under it."

"It's not true, it's not true!" cry all the animals. "We know better than you. It's not true. We know better than you. You cannot live with is. Fly away from here![11] Fly away!"

---

[1] **He is like a bird** — Он похож на птицу.
[2] **a feather** *читается* ['feðə] — перо.
[3] **walk** *читается* [wɔ:k] — ходить.
[4] **talk** *читается* [tɔ:k] — разговаривать, говорить.
[5] **That can't be true** [tru:] — Это неправда.
[6] **without** *читается* [wɪ'ðaut] — без.
[7] **like the thing that...** — такие же как то, что...
[8] **a body** *читается* ['bɔdɪ] — тело.
[9] **the winter's cold** [kould] — *здесь* зимний холод.
[10] **warm gloves** ['wɔ:m 'glʌvs] — тёплые перчатки.
[11] **from here** — отсюда.



"It is true, it is true all the same,"[1] says the owl. And he flies away.

And now the owl always repeats:

"It's a man's shoe, too-wit-too-woo,[2] too-wit-too-woo! It's a man's shoe! I am right; you are wrong."

"Do you like my story?" asks Aunt Mary when she finishes it.

"Yes," says Annie. "But where is the owl now? It does not live in the wood. Let it live[3] here with us. It is only a bird, but it is very clever."[4]

"I think it is still in the wood. It sits high up in the tree[5] and looks down at all the animals. It is not afraid of them," says Aunt Mary.

"Tell me another story, Aunty," asks Annie.

"No, my dear, not to-day. Now I must go and work, but to-morrow I can tell you another story. Here is a book. You can look at the pictures, and then Nick can come and play with you. Good-bye, dear."

ANNIE HAS THE MEASLES[6]

Two days later[7] Father says that Annie has the measles and must stay in bed for three or four weeks.[8] He also says that Nick must not play with her or come near her bed, and that he must not go to school. Nick is very sad.

---

[1] **all the same** — всё равно (тем не менее; всё же).
[2] **too-wit-too-woo** [tu:'wit, tu:'wu:] — *крик совы.*
[3] **Let it live...** — Пусть она живёт...
[4] **clever** *читается* ['klevə] — умный.
[5] **in the tree** — на дереве.
[6] **the measles** *читается* ['mi:zlz] — корь.
[7] **Two days later...** — Через два дня...
[8] **for three or four weeks** — в течение трёх или четырёх недель.

"I can sleep in Annie's room," says Aunt Mary. "I can be all the time with our poor little girl." [1]

So Aunt Mary sleeps in Annie's room and tells her many nice stories. Here are some of them.

The Bad Elephant

There are many elephants in the jungle. They are all good and kind to other animals. But one of them is not good, he is very bad.

Look at this elephant. His name is Long Ears.[2] He is so bad that the other elephants cannot live with him. Even [3] the lion [4] runs away when he sees him. The elephant likes to fight. He fights all the animals, [5] big and little, and he kills all that he can catch.

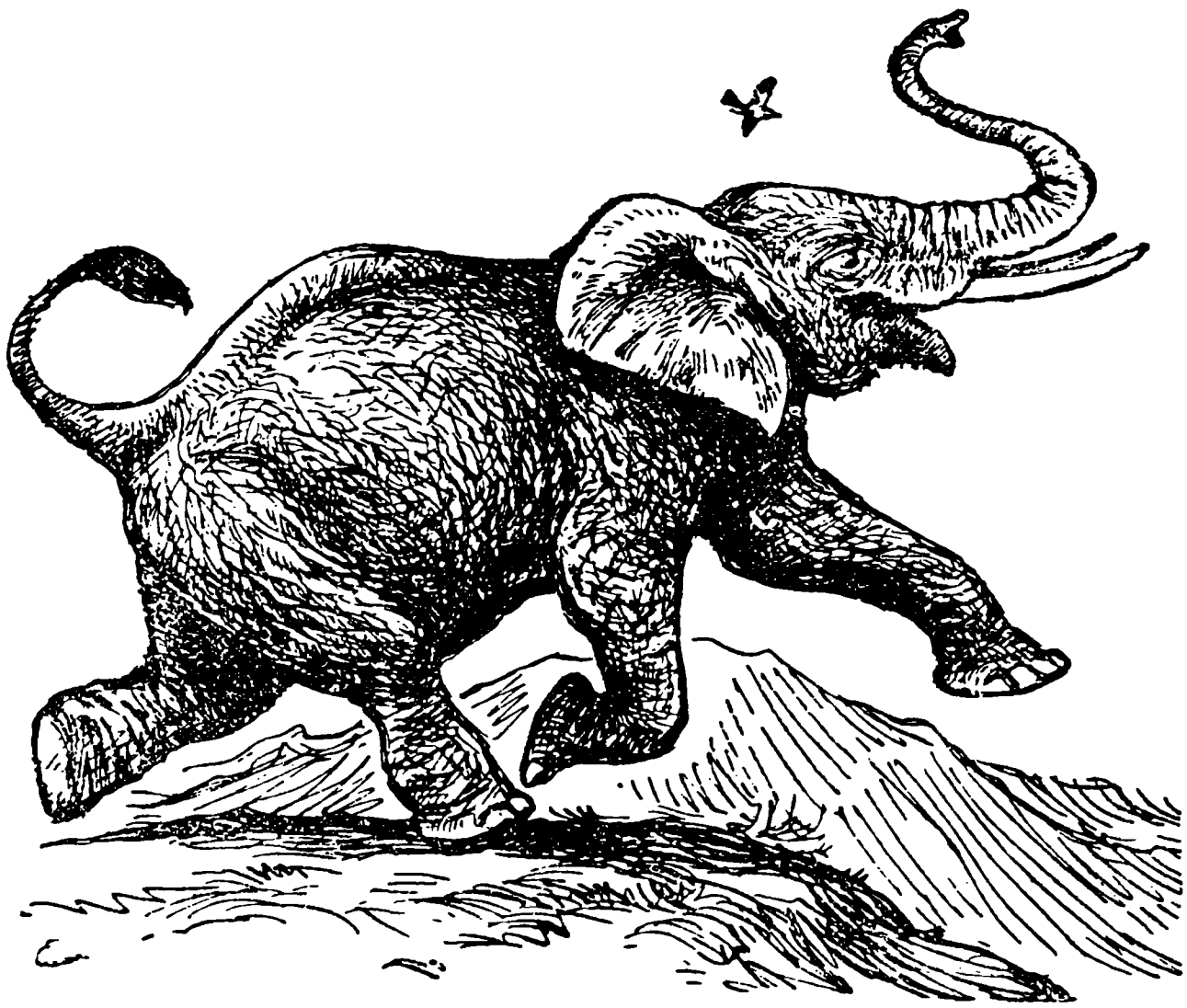
One day he puts his foot on a baby-frog [6] and kills it. He puts his heavy foot on any living thing [7] that he can find. Then he goes tramp, tramp, tramp [8] into the jungle. He sees a nest in a tree. He takes the nest with his long trunk and kills the little birds.

"You must pay for this," [9] says the poor mother bird.[10]

The elephant tries to catch her, but she flies away. She flies to the lion and asks him to help her, but he does not want to.[11]

---

[1] **with our poor** [puə] **little girl** — с нашей бедной девочкой.
[2] **Long Ears** ['lɔŋ 'ɪəz] — Длинноухий.
[3] **even** *читается* ['i:vn] — даже.
[4] **a lion** *читается* ['laɪən] — лев.
[5] **He fights** [faɪts] **all the animals** — он сражается со всеми животными.
[6] **a baby-frog** — лягушонок.
[7] **on any living** ['lɪvɪŋ] **thing** — на любое живое создание.
[8] **he goes tramp, tramp, tramp** — он идёт, тяжело ступая.
[9] **You must pay for this** — Ты должен за это заплатить.
[10] **the poor mother bird** — бедная птичка-мать.
[11] **he does not want to** — он не хочет (помочь ей).



"Oh, you are afraid of Long Ears," says the bird.

"Oh no, I am not," cries the lion. But he runs away and hides in the jungle.

Then the bird flies to each animal in the jungle, but they are all afraid of the big bad elephant.

Only mother frog jumps out of the water and croaks: [1]

"I want to help you!"

"Good!" cries the little bird. "You and I make two." [2]

Then a bee cries: "I am not afraid of the elephant. I can help you to fight old Long Ears."

"Good!" cries the bird. "You and I and the frog make three."

"I can bring two of my friends with me," says the bee, and she flies away.

---

[1] **croak** *читается* [krouk] — квакать.

[2] **You and I make two** — Нас двое.

The next morning, when Long Ears is taking a walk,[1] three bees fly up to him. Two of them sting the elephant in the eyes. Now he cannot see. Then the third bee flies into his ear and begins to buzz, buzz, buzz.

At first Long Ears tries to get at it[2] with his long trunk. But the bee goes farther and farther[3] into his ear, and buzzes louder and louder.[4] The elephant jumps on his hind legs. He shakes his long trunk. He stands on his head. He even rolls on the ground. But the bee buzzes and buzzes.

"Help! Help!"[5] he cries. "Please lead me to the river, I want to bathe my eyes."

The little bird flies up to him and says:

"This way! Follow me.[6] I can lead you to the river."

But she flies to the edge of a high mountain,[7] where mother frog is sitting and croaking. The elephant runs to the edge of the mountain.

"Yes, yes," he cries. "If there is a frog here, there must be water here too."

He comes to the edge of the mountain and falls over it. Down, down, down!

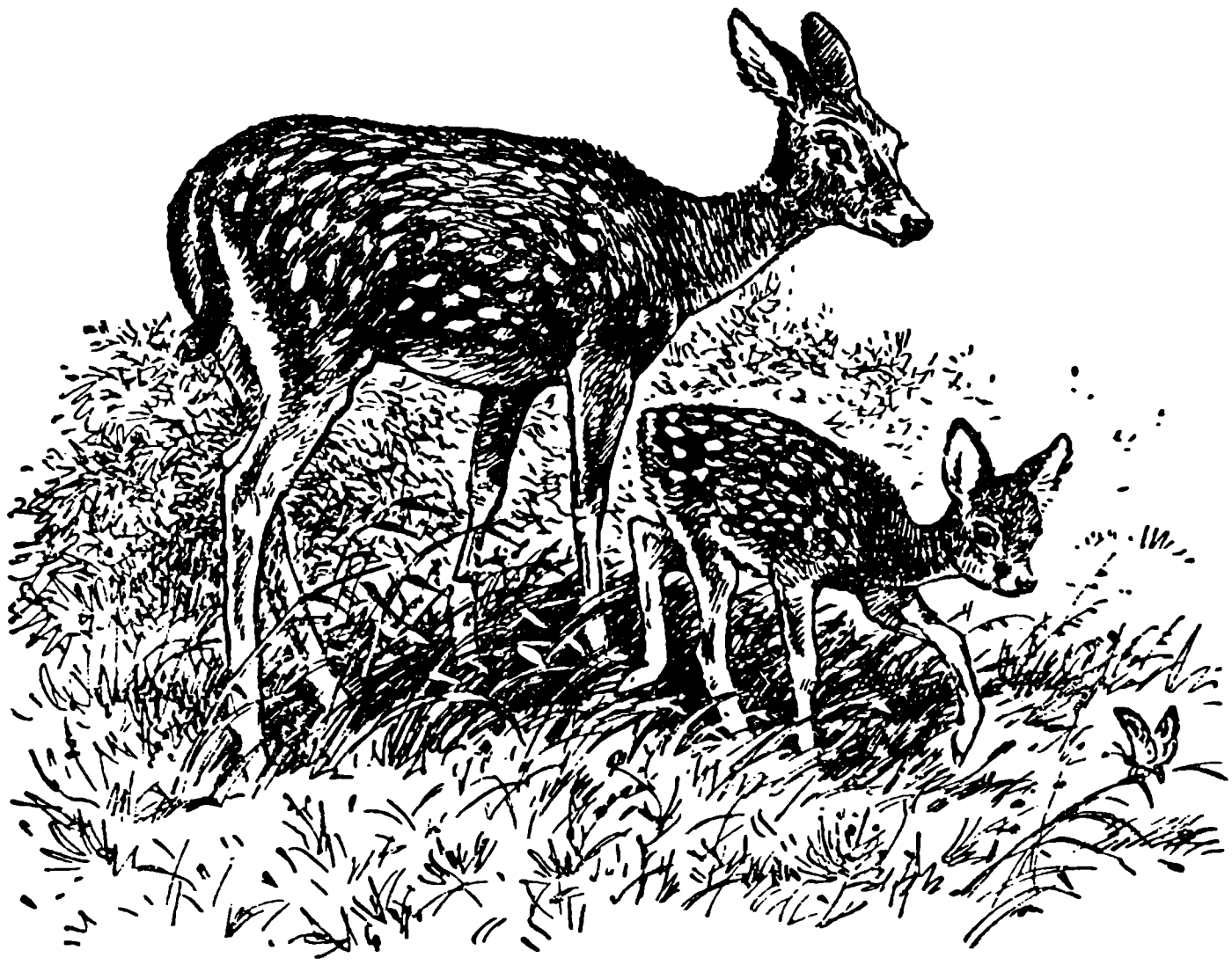
And that is the end of Long Ears, the bad elephant.

The Little Deer[8]

"Here is a nice book for you, Annie, with pretty pictures in it," says Aunt Mary. "Let us look at the pictures and I can tell you a little about them.

---

[1] **is taking a walk** [wɔ:k] — прогуливается.
[2] **to get at it** — поймать её (достать её).
[3] **goes farther and farther** ['fɑ:ðə] — забирается всё дальше и дальше.
[4] **louder and louder** — всё громче и громче.
[5] **Help!** — Помогите!
[6] **This way! Follow** ['fɔlou] **me** — Сюда! Следуй за мной.
[7] **a mountain** *читается* ['mauntɪn] — гора.
[8] **a deer** *читается* [dɪə] — олень



The book is about a pretty little deer. He lives with his mother in a thick wood. The wood is full of life and everything[1] is interesting to the little deer. There are so many birds and animals there. There is the grey hare with his big ears. His ears are never quite still.[2] They rise and fall all the time: the hare is listening to every little noise. He is ready to run away at once.[3]

One day, when the little deer is playing in the field near his mother, he sees a butterfly.[4]

"Look, look, Mother," cries the deer. "There is a flower up there."

"That's not a flower," says his mother, "that's a butterfly."

---

[1] **everything** *читается* ['evrɪθɪŋ] — всё.
[2] **are never quite still** — всегда в движении.
[3] **at once** [wʌns] — сразу; сейчас же.
[4] **a butterfly** *читается* ['bʌtəflaɪ] — бабочка.

Annie listens with great interest[1] to Aunt Mary's story. When she hears about the butterfly, she asks:

"Do deer like butterflies, Aunt Mary? Do they eat them?"

"They like them," says Aunt Mary, "but they do not eat them."

"And our cat likes them very much," says little Annie. "She catches them and eats them at once."

Aunt Mary laughs and says:

"Do we eat all that we like, dear? I like you, but I don't eat you. The deer eat only grass and leaves, they do not eat living things."[2]

And Annie says:

"Please, Aunty, go on;[3] tell me some more[4] about that little deer."

"So the deer runs and jumps all day long[5] in the woods and fields[6] and is very happy. He has many friends among[7] the young deer, and they all run and play together.[8] But when they grow older, the deer like to fight. Then their mothers are very angry with them.[9] But they fight all the same.

"When winter comes, the trees are no longer green.[10] The deer cannot eat leaves as there are no more leaves on the trees. There is no more grass on the ground and they must look for it under the snow. The mother of our little deer helps him

---

[1] **with great interest** ['ɪntrɪst] — с большим интересом.
[2] **living** ['lɪvɪŋ] **things** — живые существа.
[3] **go on** — продолжайте.
[4] **tell me some more** — расскажите мне ещё.
[5] **all day long** — весь день.
[6] **a field** *читается* [fi:ld] — поле.
[7] **among** *читается* [ə'mʌŋ] — среди.
[8] **together** *читается* [tə'geðə] — вместе.
[9] **... are very angry with them** — ... очень сердятся на них.
[10] **... are no longer green** — ... уже больше не зелёные.

to find the grass. They go about together in the wood and look for food.

All the little deer like to be with their mothers and always go with them; but when they are big, they go away and live quite alone in the wood. Then they come only from time to time[1] to see their mothers, their brothers and their sisters."

Gleb's Kite

Here is another of Aunt Mary's stories.

The sky is grey. It is raining. A little boy whose name is Gleb[2] does not know what to do.

"I want to play in the garden," says Gleb. "And it is raining. Oh, I know what I can do. I can make a kite."

Gleb gets some paper. He gets some sticks for his kite. He gets his little knife.[3] Mother gives him some flour to make paste.[4] She helps him to make the kite.

Gleb works with his knife, a hammer and a paste brush.[5] At last Gleb's kite is ready. He makes a long tail out of bright, pretty rags. The kite

---

[1] **from time to time** — время от времени.

[2] **whose** [hu:z] **name is Gleb** — которого зовут Глеб.

[3] **a knife** *читается* [naɪf] — нож.

[4] **... gives him some flour** [flauə] **to make paste** [peɪst] — ... даёт ему муки, чтобы сделать клей.

[5] **a paste brush** ['peɪst 'brʌʃ] — кисть для клея.

has a long, long string, so that[1] it can fly very high.

"Oh, Mother, the rain is over!"[2] says Gleb. "Now I can go out with my kite and see how it flies."

He runs into the garden and throws up the kite. But the kite does not fly! Poor Gleb is so unhappy! He sits down on a stone. He cannot understand why the kite does not fly.

A little bird flies up to the little boy. "What is the matter with you, little boy?" asks the bird.

"I have a new[3] kite, and it does not fly," says Gleb.

The little bird hops up to the kite and says:

"Stand up, stand up,
Little kite, try!
This way and that way![4]
Then you can fly."

But the kite does not fly. A brown leaf comes flying by.[5]

"What is the matter with you, little boy?" it asks.

"My new kite does not fly," says Gleb. "I try and try again and again. But I cannot make it fly."[6]

"Look up! Look up!" says the little leaf. Gleb looks up.

The kite is flying high up in the blue sky. The wind makes it fly higher and higher.[7] How it pulls[8]

---

[1] **so that...** — так что...

[2] **the rain is over** ['ouvə] — дождь кончился.

[3] **new** *читается* [nju:] — новый.

[4] **This way and that way** — И так, и так.

[5] **... comes flying by** — ... пролетает мимо.

[6] **I cannot make it fly** — я не могу сделать, чтобы он летал.

[7] **... makes it fly higher and higher** [haiə] — ... заставляет его лететь всё выше и выше.

[8] **pull** *читается* [pul] — дёргать.

at the string in Gleb's hand! He must hold[1] it with both[2] hands.

The little bird stops singing.[3] It looks at the kite. The little leaf flies after it. Mother looks out of the window. Gleb is quite happy now.

ANNIE IS BETTER

So every day Aunt Mary has some interesting stories for Annie, and Annie lies in bed and listens to them. She likes all Aunt Mary's stories very much.

Annie is much better now.[4] She can get up and even go out a little. But she is very weak. Her father wants to send her to a children's sanatorium[5] for a month.[6] Then they can go to their grandmother[7] who lives in the country.[8]

Annie does not want to go away from home. But Father and Mother say she must go, and Mother begins to pack up her things.[9] Annie wants to take her doll with her and asks Mother to pack up her doll's things too.

When all is ready, Father goes for a taxi.[10] Everybody says "Good-bye, Annie" to the little girl, and they drive away.[11]

---

1 **hold** *читается* [hould] — держать.
2 **both** *читается* [bouθ] — обе.
3 **... stops singing** ['sɪŋɪŋ] — ... уже не поёт; перестаёт петь.
4 **Annie is much better now** — Анечке теперь гораздо лучше.
5 **to a children's sanatorium** [ˌsænə'tɔ:rɪəm] — в детский санаторий
6 **for a month** [mʌnθ] — на месяц.
7 **to their grandmother** ['grænd,mʌðə] — к бабушке.
8 **in the country** ['kʌntrɪ] — в деревне.
9 **to pack up her things** — укладывать её вещи.
10 **... goes for a taxi** ['tæksɪ] — ... идёт за такси.
11 **they drive a'way** — они уезжают.

Father says: "The sanatorium is a very nice place and not far from our town. We can come and see you every Sunday."

At the Sanatorium

Soon they come to the sanatorium. A nurse runs out to meet Annie. Father is glad to put Annie into good hands. He kisses his little daughter and drives back to Kalinin.

The nurse takes Annie into[1] a nice house. All the children are having their dinner,[2] and Annie sees many little boys and girls in the dining-room.

Very soon Annie begins to feel at home.[3] The doctors and the nurses are very kind. Everybody is happy. The children play games. Annie has no time to feel lonely.[4]

On Sundays her father and mother and her brothers come to see her. How glad she is to see them all! She tells them how nice it is in the sanatorium and how well she feels already.[5] Pushok comes with them too. He is very glad to see her. He jumps and runs about her.

After a happy day they say good-bye, and Annie goes back to her new friends.

The month is over.[6] It is time to go home. Father comes again in a car, and Annie goes home. She is strong and gay and she has rosy cheeks after a month at the sanatorium.

---

[1] **... takes Annie into...** — ... вводит Анечку в ...

[2] **... are having their dinner** — ... обедают.

[3] **feel at home** — чувствовать себя как дома.

[4] **feel lonely** ['lounlɪ] — скучать (чувствовать себя одинокой).

[5] **how well she feels already** [ɔ:l'redɪ] — как хорошо она уже себя чувствует.

[6] **The month is over** — Месяц кончается.

Back at Home

It is a great day at home! They all welcome[1] little Annie and tell her all the news. And they tell her the best news of all.[2] They are going to their Granny's place[3] in the country very soon. On the twentieth of May[4] Nick's holidays[5] begin, and then they can start.

Anna Pavlovna is very busy.[6] She is packing up their summer things. She must pack up Alec's things too. Alec is not going with them now. He has examinations.[7] Then he is going to the pioneer camp. He must take with him some shirts, trousers and shoes, and many other things.

Alec is going to the pioneer camp for a month.[8] He goes there every year and always comes back very happy and strong. He likes the life in the camp and he likes his comrades[9] there.

The pioneer leader in the camp divides[10] all the pioneers into groups, and every group in camp has its leader.

This leader of the group can make the life ot the pioneers interesting and useful.[11] He can go with

---

[1] **They all welcome** ['welkəm] — Все они приветствуют...
[2] **the best news** [nju:z] **of all** — самую лучшую новость.
[3] **to their Granny's place** — к (своей) бабушке.
[4] **On the twentieth** ['twentɪɪθ] **of May** — Двадцатого мая.
[5] **holidays** *читается* ['hɔlɪdɪz] — каникулы.
[6] **busy** *читается* ['bɪzɪ] — занят.
[7] **He has examinations** [ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃnz] — у него экзамены.
[8] **for a month** [mʌnθ] — на (один) месяц.
[9] **a comrade** *читается* ['kɔmrɪd] — товарищ.
[10] **divide** *читается* [dɪ'vaɪd] — делить.
[11] **useful** *читается* ['ju:sful] — полезный.

his group on excursions.[1] They can gather berries,[2] mushrooms and herbs. They can go fishing and boating,[3] collect insects,[4] butterflies and flowers.

The Camp Fire

All the pioneers like their camp fires. Is there anything nicer than that![5] They have a camp fire every time[6] new children come and every time they go away. They have them also every special[7] holiday.

How nice it is to sit round the fire on a warm summer night.[8] How nice it is to listen to interesting stories! How nice it is to sing and dance round the camp fire!

How nice it is when a Soviet officer comes to the camp to be with the pioneers at their fire.[9] He tells them many interesting stories. Very often Alec tells these stories at home, and all the family like them very much.

So now when Annie hears that Alec is going to the camp, she thinks of one[10] of the stories that Alec tells her very often. She says:

"Please, Alec, tell me about the parrot."[11]

And Alec tells her the story again.

---

1 **on excursions** [ɪks'kə:ʃnz] — на экскурсии.

2 **gather** ['gæðə] **berries** — собирать ягоды.

3 **go fishing and boating** — ходить на рыбную ловлю и кататься на лодке.

4 **col'lect insects** ['ɪnsekts] — собирать насекомых.

5 **Is there anything** ['enɪθɪŋ] **nicer than that!** — Есть ли что-нибудь лучше этого!

6 **every time...** — каждый раз, когда...

7 **special** *читается* ['speʃl] — особый; особенный.

8 **on a warm summer night** [naɪt] — тёплым летним вечером.

9 **to be with the pioneers at their fire** [faɪə] — чтобы побыть с пионерами у костра.

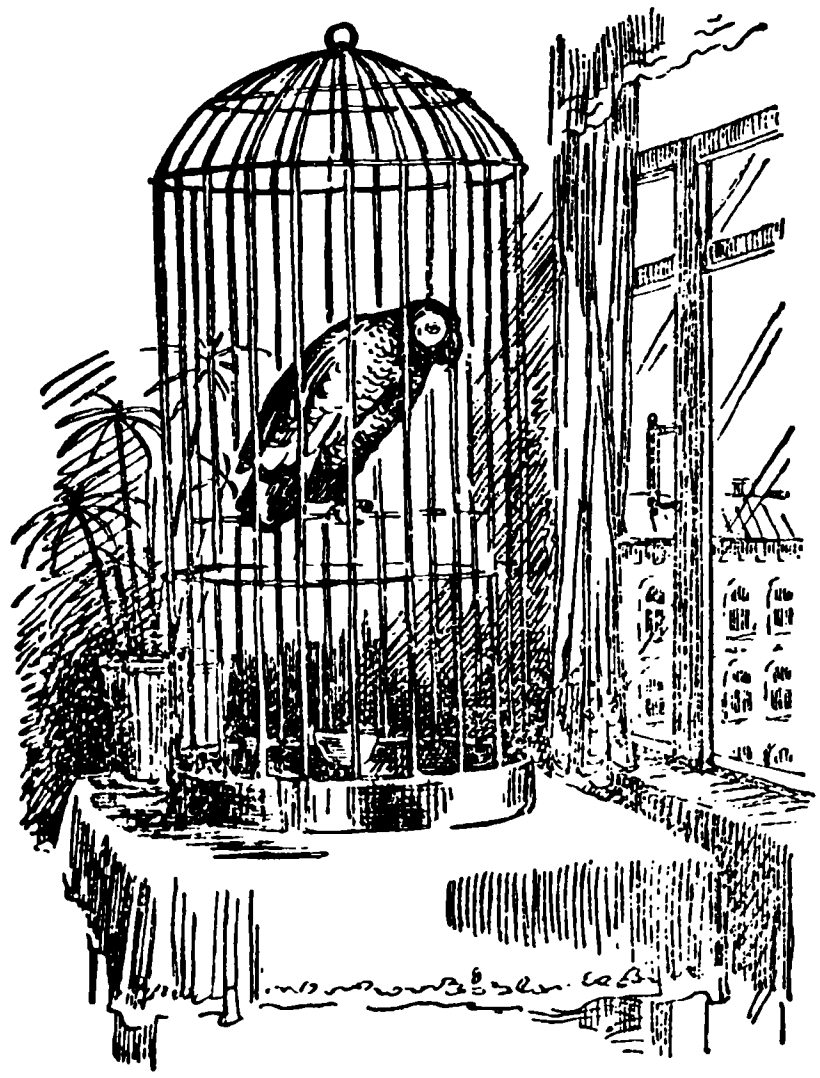
10 **she thinks of one ...** — она вспоминает один...

11 **a parrot** *читается* ['pærət] — попугай.

The Parrot

Some Soviet soldiers[1] are going in cars through a forest[2] in Germany. They are tired and hungry.[3] They stop in the forest to eat and rest.[4] Some of the soldiers walk about in the forest.

Suddenly they come back and tell the officer[5] that there are Germans in the forest.



"Somebody is speaking German there," they say. "May we go and see who it is?"

Twelve men go and look everywhere, but they cannot find anyone. They want to go back. Suddenly they hear a voice. Somebody is speaking German again. Then they see a green parrot under a big tree. The parrot is walking about and talking.

As parrots do not fly very well, it is easy[6] to catch them. So the soldiers catch the parrot and bring him to the officer.

"Take the prisoner,[7] please," they say and give it to the officer.

---

[1] **a soldier** *читается* ['souldʒə] — солдат.

[2] **a forest** *читается* ['fɔrɪst] — лес.

[3] **They are tired** ['taɪəd] **and hungry** ['hʌŋgrɪ] — Они устали и хотят есть.

[4] **to eat and rest** — чтобы поесть и отдохнуть.

[5] **an officer** *читается* ['ɔfɪsə] — офицер.

[6] **it is easy** ['i:zɪ] — легко.

[7] **a prisoner** *читается* ['prɪznə] — пленный.

Now the officer keeps this parrot in his house. He thinks that it is a very old parrot. Parrots live very long. The parrot speaks German very well. Now he is beginning to speak Russian.

When the parrot hears a knock[1] at the door, he says: "Who is there?"

He knows the officer's children by name.[2] When he sees the officer's daughter, he cries: "Do your lessons, Alla! do your lessons!" When he sees the officer's son, he cries: "Again football, again football!"

He likes to speak in the day-time,[3] but at night,[4] when it is dark, he never speaks. When the officer puts something dark over his cage in the day-time, the parrot thinks that it is night and falls asleep.[5]

SUMMER

Spring is over. Summer is beginning. It is warm at night and hot in the afternoon. The children are in the country. They run about and play all day long.

It is nice in the country in summer. There are many fir-trees not far from Grandmother's house. The fir-trees are always green, not only in summer but in winter too. On the first of January Uncle Andrew[6] always brings the children a green fir-tree from the country. But it is not winter now. All the trees are green, the birds sing in the trees, the children are gay. They run about and play; their dog Pushok is with them.

---

[1] **a knock** *читается* [nɔk] — стук.
[2] **by name** — по имени.
[3] **in the 'day-time** — днём.
[4] **at night** [nait] — *здесь* ночью.
[5] **falls a'sleep** — ... засыпает.
[6] **Andrew** ['ændru:] — Андрей.

Grandmother lives in the country with her son Andrew and his family. Grandmother and Uncle Andrew do not want to live in town. They like to live in the country and work on the collective farm.[1] Their collective farm is one of the best[2] in the Soviet Union.

The children are very glad to see their Granny and their uncle. They are also glad to see life on the collective farm. How nice it is in the country! How nice and warm the weather is! How green the trees and the grass are! How fresh the air is!

The children run about all day long. They

---

[1] **on the collective farm** — в колхозе.

[2] **one of the best** — один из лучших.

want to see everything. Every day they go with their Granny to feed the hens, chickens, pigs and rabbits. They also like to go and see the big animals. There are so many of them on the collective farm: cows, horses and sheep.

There are also many machines[1] on the collective farm. Nick likes to look at them. He wants very much to learn to drive a tractor.[2] But Granny says he is too little yet to do that.

Uncle Andrew

Uncle Andrew is a brigade leader. He is a big man with a long black beard.[3] He works very much on the collective farm, but when he comes home from his work he helps his mother. He brings water for the flowers, prepares wood[4] for the stove and does many other things.

When he does not work, he likes to play with the children. He reads books to them or tells them stories. His stories are always very interesting. He tells them about animals, about trees, about birds and their nests. He also likes to tell riddles.

Uncle Andrew has a little girl. Her name is Kitty. Kitty is only three years old. Annie likes to play with her: Kitty is her big girl and her doll is her little girl and she is the mother.

Annie dresses them and takes them for a walk[5] in the garden. She makes dinner for them and makes them eat it.[6] Granny gives her everything to make dinner.

---

[1] **a machine** [mə'ʃi:n] — машина.

[2] **to drive a tractor** — водить трактор.

[3] **a beard** *читается* [biəd] — борода.

[4] **wood** — *здесь* дрова.

[5] **takes them for a walk** — водит их гулять.

[6] **makes them eat it** — заставляет их есть его.

Annie puts little pieces of white bread into milk, and that makes a very good soup.[1] Then she cuts an apple and puts sugar[2] on it and has an apple pie for her children. Kitty likes to eat everything that Annie gives her.

Uncle Andrew is the brother of Alec, Nick and Annie's mother. He likes his sister's children very much, and the children like him. Annie likes her uncle very much, but she never kisses him because he has a big beard.

Her mother asks her: "Why don't you give your uncle a kiss?"[3]

She says: "I can't. There is no room for it."[4]

Riddles

In the evening when the family are at the dinner table, they are always very gay.

Alec, Nick and Annie's father and Uncle Andrew are great friends. They play chess, they go fishing or boating or for long walks in the wood together. But Doctor Popov does not like Uncle Andrew's beard. He always laughs at Uncle Andrew and says that Uncle Andrew is "Blue Beard."[5]

Uncle Andrew does not want to be "Blue Beard." One day when he comes to the dinner table, there is no beard on his face. The children look at him and begin to laugh.

---

[1] **and that makes a very good soup** [su:p] — и из этого получается очень хороший суп.

[2] **sugar** *читается* ['ʃugə] — сахар.

[3] **Why don't you give your uncle a kiss?** — Почему ты не поцелуешь дядю?

[4] **There is no room for it** — Для этого нет места.

[5] **"Blue Beard"** [bɪəd] — злодей из сказки „Синяя борода".

"Don't laugh, children," says Uncle Andrew. "I want to tell you a riddle. Listen!

In a white room
There is no door,
There is no window,
There is no floor,
And this white room
Has only one wall;
And in this room
There is a round yellow ball."

"I know what it is," says Alec.

"Then don't tell. Let Nick and Annie guess." [1]

"All right," says Alec. "But I can make another riddle of it:

What is white
And has a chick inside?"

"I know the answer[2] now too," cries Nick.

"Well, let Annie guess it now."

Annie shuts her eyes. She tries to guess the riddles. But little Kitty does not think that this riddle about a white room is very interesting. She has another riddle before her. What is the matter with her father?[3]

She looks and looks at him and then she asks:

"Whose head have you on to-day,[4] Father?"

"It's my new head, my dear. Do you like it?"[5] asks her father.

---

[1] **Let... guess** [ges] — Дай... отгадать.

[2] **an answer** *читается* ['a:nsə] — ответ.

[3] **What is the matter with her father?** — Что такое с её папой?

[4] **Whose** [hu:z] **head have you on to-day?** — Чью голову ты надел сегодня?

[5] **Do you like it?** — Она тебе нравится?

"No," says little Kitty, "I don't.[1] Where is your old head with the long beard?"

On the Collective Farm

Nick, Annie and Kitty go to the collective farm every day, and help Granny with her work.

When little Annie comes to the collective farm, she says "How do you do?"[2] to the cows and horses, to the sheep and the pigs, to the cocks and hens, to the chicks and ducks. Then she helps her Granny to feed the hens and the chicks. She likes them best of all.[3]

When it rains, Nick and Annie do not go to the collective farm. They stay at home with their mother. Nick reads books or plays with Pushok. Annie plays with them too or stays with her mother in the kitchen.

Grandmother has a cat. Annie likes to look at it when it is playing with a ball or sitting in the sun. They have no cat in Kalinin.

It is raining to-day. Annie is in the kitchen. Anna Pavlovna is making the dinner. The cat is sitting near the kitchen range[4] where it is warm.

Annie is looking at the cat. Mother puts the soup on the kitchen range and goes to bring the salt. The cat begins to purr.[5]

"Mother, Mother!" cries Annie. "Come here, quick, please! The cat is beginning to boil!"[6]

---

[1] **No, I don't** — Нет, не нравится.

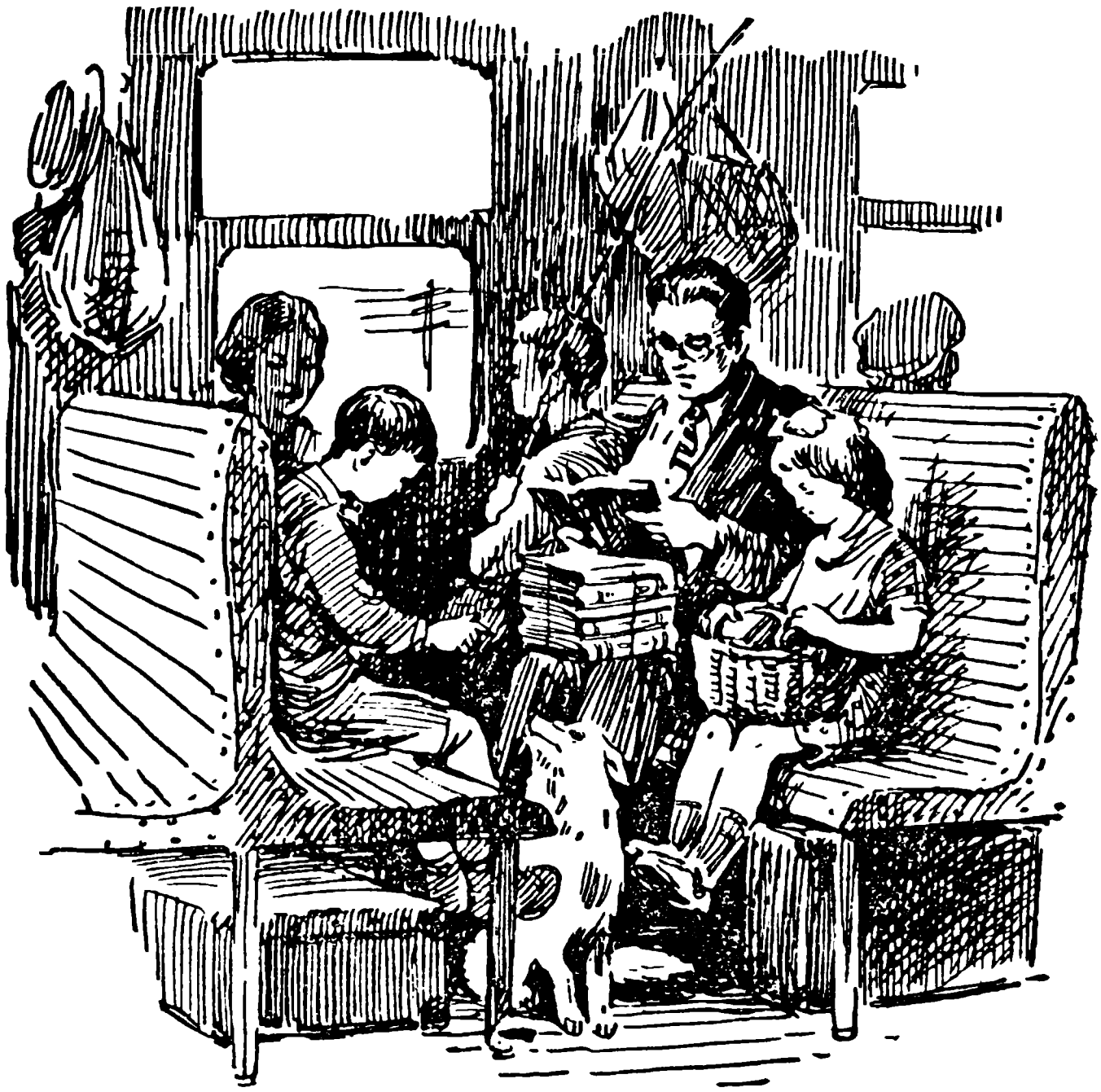
[2] **How do you do?** — Здравствуйте (Как вы поживаете?)

[3] **best of all** — больше всего.

[4] **the kitchen range** [reɪndʒ] — кухонная плита.

[5] **purr** *читается* [pə:] — мурлыкать.

[6] **The cat is beginning to boil** — Кошка начинает кипеть.



Back to Kalinin

The summer is over.

The family must go back to town. Granny gives Annie a big white hen.

Uncle Andrew drives them to the station.[1]

Good-bye, Granny! Good-bye, Uncle Andrew! Good-bye, Kitty! Good-bye, dear collective farm with all the hens, chicks, ducks, horses and cows! Good-bye! Till next year![2]

They have many things in the train with them.

---

[1] **a station** *читается* ['steɪʃn] — станция.

[2] **Till next year!** — До следующего года!

They have a big basket of eggs and a lot of fruit.[1] They must give them to Aunt Mary from Granny. Then Annie has her white hen in a basket.

Annie wants to sleep, but she does not want to give up[2] the basket with the hen.

After some time[3] the hen begins to cackle, Pushok begins to bark, and all the people begin to laugh.

Nick and Annie think about their Aunt Mary. They are glad that they are going home again.

Aunt Mary is waiting for them. There are very many flowers in the rooms and a big cake on her round table. And now they are all together again round this table. They are having tea and talking. They tell Aunt Mary about their summer holidays.

Alec tells her about the pioneer camp, Nick and Annie tell her about their life in the country, about the collective farm, about Granny, Uncle Andrew and little Kitty.

"And now the school year[4] is beginning again," says Aunt Mary. "And you must learn well. Life is best for those[5] who like to learn and know how to rest."

---

[1] **a lot of fruit** [fru:t] — много фруктов.
[2] **give up** — оставить; отдать.
[3] **After some time** — Через некоторое время.
[4] **the school year** [jıə] — учебный год.
[5] **for those** [ðouz]... — для тех ...

АЛФАВИТНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ

A

a'bout о, об, относительно; вокруг, кругом; по
address [ə'dres] адрес
a'fraid [ə'freɪd] испуган(ный)
  be afraid бояться
Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка
after ['ɑ:ftə] после; за
afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] время после полудня
  in the afternoon днём
a'gain опять, снова.
age [eɪdʒ] возраст
air [ɛə] воздух
Alec ['ælɪk] Алик (*уменьшительное от* **Alexander**—Александр)
Alexander ['ælɪg'zɑ:ndə] Александр
a'live [ə'laɪv] жив(ой)
all весь, вся, всё, все
  all over the U.S.S.R. по всему СССР
all right хорошо; ладно
a'lone один
already [ɔ:l'redɪ] уже
also ['ɔ:lsou[также
always ['ɔ:lwɪz] всегда
among [ə'mʌŋ] среди, между
and и; а
Andrew ['ændru:] Андрей
angry ['æŋgrɪ] сердит(ый)
  be angry (рас)сердиться
animal ['ænɪməl] животное; зверь
Andy ['ændɪ] Андрюша (*уменьшительное от* **Andrew** — Андрей)
Annie ['ænɪ] Аня, Анечка (*уменьшительное от* **Ann** — Анна)
another [ə'nʌðə] другой
  each other друг друга
  one another друг друга
answer ['ɑ:nsə] отвечать; ответ
any ['enɪ] любой; какой-нибудь (*в вопросит. и отрицат. предложениях*)
anyone ['enɪwʌn] кто-нибудь, кто-либо (*в вопросит. и отрицат. предложениях*)
anything ['enɪθɪŋ] что-либо; что-нибудь (*в вопросит. и отрицат. предложениях*)
appetite ['æpɪtaɪt] аппетит
apple яблоко
apple pie яблочный пирог
apple-tree яблоня
arm-chair ['ɑ:mt∫ɛə] кресло
as как; так как
  as ... as так (же) ... как
ask [ɑ:sk] спрашивать; просить
asleep [ə'sli:p] спящий
  be asleep спать
  fall asleep заснуть, засыпать
at у, за, в
aunt [ɑ:nt] тётя
aunty ['ɑ:ntɪ] тётенька, тётечка
author ['ɔ:θə] автор
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень
away [ə'weɪ] прочь (*выражает движение, удаление*)

B

baby ребёнок, младенец; маленький
  baby-frog лягушонок
back назад, обратно
  be back вернуться, возвращаться
  go back возвращаться
bad плохой, дурной, скверный
bag мешок; сумка
ball [bɔ:l] шар, шарик; мяч, мячик
bark[1] кора (дерева)
bark[2] лаять
basket ['bɑ:skɪt] корзина
bathe [beɪð] купать(ся); мыть; промывать (глаза)
be быть; жить; находиться
bear [bɛə] медведь
beard [bɪəd] борода
beautiful ['bju:tɪful] красивый, прекрасный
because [bɪ'kɔ:z] потому что
bed кровать, постель
  go to bed ложиться спать
  put to bed укладывать спать
bee пчела, пчёлка
before [bɪ'fɔ:] перед; до; перед тем как
begin [bɪ'gɪn] начинать(ся)
beginning [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] начало
bench скамья
berry ['berɪ] (*множ. число* **berries**) ягода
best лучший; лучше всего, больше всего
better лучше
  be better поправляться
between [bɪ'twi:n] между
big большой; крупный
bird птица, птичка
black чёрный
  black eye синяк под глазом
blue [blu:] синий; голубой
boat [bout] лодка; кататься на лодке
  go boating кататься на лодке
body ['bɔdɪ] тело; туловище
boil кипеть, кипятить(ся)
book книга
both [bouθ] оба, обе
bottom ['bɔtəm] дно; низ
  at the bottom внизу; на дне
boy мальчик
bread [bred] хлеб
  bread and butter хлеб с маслом
break [breɪk] разбивать(ся), ломать(ся)
breakfast ['brekfəst] завтрак
  have breakfast завтракать
brigade [brɪ'geɪd] бригада
  brigade leader ['li:də] бригадир, вожатый
bright [braɪt] яркий
brightly [braɪtlɪ] ярко
bring нести, приносить; вести, приводить
brother ['brʌðə] брат
broth [brɔθ] бульон
brown [braun] коричневый
brush [brʌʃ] чистить щёткой; щётка; кисточка
  'paste 'brush кисточка для клея
busy ['bɪzɪ] занят, занятый
but но, а
butter ['bʌtə] масло
butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] бабочка
buzz [bʌz] жужжать
by мимо; по

C

cackle ['kækl] кудахтать
cage [keɪdʒ] клетка
cake пирог, торт
call звать, называть; позвать

camp лагерь
camp fire ['kæmp ˌfaɪə] пионерский костёр
can[1] могу, можешь, может, можем, можете, могут (*выражает возможность*)
can[2] лейка
cannot ['kænɔt] не могу, не можешь *и т. д.*
can't [kɑ:nt] = **cannot**
car автомобиль; машина
cat кошка, кот
catch [kætʃ] ловить; поймать
cave пещера
chair [tʃɛə] стул
cheek щека
cherry ['tʃerɪ] (*множ. число* **cherries**) вишня
cherry-tree ['tʃerɪtri:] вишнёвое дерево
chess шахматы
  play chess играть в шахматы
chick цыплёнок, птенец
chicken ['tʃɪkɪn] цыплёнок, птенец; курица (куриное мясо)
child [tʃaɪld] (*множ. число* **children**) ребёнок, дитя
children ['tʃɪldrən] (*множ. число от* **child**) дети
China ['tʃaɪnə] Китай
Chinese [tʃaɪ'ni:z] китаец
class [klɑ:s] класс
clean чистый
clever ['klevə] умный
close [klouz] закрывать
clothes [klouðz] платье; бельё
coat [kout] пальто; шкурка (животного)
cock петух
cold [kould] холодный; холод
  it is cold холодно
collect [kə'lekt] собирать; коллекционировать
collective farm [kə'lektɪv 'fɑ:m] колхоз
come [kʌm] приходить
  come back возвращаться
  come in (into) входить
  come out выходить
  come to see приходить к кому-нибудь; навещать кого-нибудь
  come up подходить
comrade ['kɔmrɪd] товарищ
copy-book ['kɔpɪˌbuk] тетрадь
corn зерно
country ['kʌntrɪ] страна; деревня
  in the country в деревне; за городом
(of) course [əf 'kɔ:s] конечно
cover ['kʌvə] *здесь* обложка (книги)
cow [kau] корова
cries [kraɪz] кричит (*3-е лицо единств. числа глагола* **cry**)
croak квакать (*о лягушке*)
cry кричать, восклицать
cup чашка
cut резать

D

dance [dɑ:ns] танцевать
dark тёмный
  it is dark темно
darling дорогой, любимый; любимец, любимица
daughter ['dɔ:tə] дочь
day день
  one day однажды
'day-time дневное время
  in the 'day-time днём
dear [dɪə] дорогой, милый
  Oh, dear! ['ou 'dɪə] *восклицание, соответствующее* О боже!
deer [dɪə] олень; олени
desk парта

dining-,room столовая
dinner обед
'dinner-,time время обеда; обед
'dinner ,things обеденная посуда
have dinner обедать
director [dɪ'rektə] директор
dirty ['də:tɪ] грязный
divide [dɪ'vaɪd] делить
do [du:] делать, выполнять, исполнять (*вспомогат. глагол в вопросит. и отрицат. форме Present Indefinite Tense и в отрицат. форме повелительного наклонения*)
doctor ['dɔktə] доктор
does [dʌz] делает (*3-е лицо един. числа глагола* **do**)
doesn't ['dʌznt] = **does not**
dog собака
doll кукла
don't [dount] = **do not**
door [dɔ:] дверь
down [daun] вниз(у)
draw [drɔ:] рисовать
dream сон
dress одевать(ся)
drink пить
drive ехать; водить (трактор); везти
drive away уезжать
duck утка
during ['djuərɪŋ] в течение, в продолжение, во время
dust пыль

E

each каждый
each other друг друга
ear [ɪə] ухо
early ['ə:lɪ] рано
earlier ['ə:lɪə] раньше
easy ['i:zɪ] лёгкий; легко
it is easy легко
eat есть, кушать
edge [edʒ] край
egg яйцо
eight [eɪt] восемь
elephant ['elɪfənt] слон
end конец
engineer [,endʒɪ'nɪə] инженер
English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] английский
enough [ɪ'nʌf] довольно, достаточно
even ['i:vn] даже
evening ['i:vnɪŋ] вечер
in the evening вечером
every ['evrɪ] каждый
everybody ['evrɪbɔdɪ] каждый, все
everything ['evrɪθɪŋ] всё
everywhere ['evrɪwɛə] везде
examination [ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn] экзамен
excursion [ɪks'kə:ʃn] экскурсия
eye [aɪ] глаз
black eye синяк под глазом

F

face [feɪs] лицо
factory ['fæktərɪ] фабрика, завод
fall [fɔ:l] падать, упасть
fall asleep засыпать, заснуть
family ['fæmɪlɪ] семья; члены семьи
far [fɑ:] далеко
farm: collective farm колхоз
farther ['fɑ:ðə] дальше
fasten ['fɑ:sn] прикреплять, привязывать
fat жир
father ['fɑ:ðə] отец
feather ['feðə] перо (птичье)
feed кормить
feel чувствовать, чувствовать себя
feel lonely скучать
feet (*множ. число от* **foot**) ноги

few [fju:] мало
  a few несколько
field [fi:ld] поле
fight [fait] сражаться, драться; драка, борьба
fighting ['faitiŋ] сражение, драка
find [faind] находить
fine прекрасный; хороший (*о погоде*)
finish ['finiʃ] кончать, заканчивать
fire [faiə] огонь; костёр
  'camp ,fire пионерский костёр
fir-tree ['fə:tri] ёлка
first [fə:st] первый; сперва, сначала
  at first сперва, сначала
fish рыба; удить (ловить) рыбу
  go fishing ходить на рыбную ловлю
flies [flaiz] летает (*3-е лицо един. числа глагола* **fly**)
floor [flɔ:] пол
flour [flauə] мука
flower ['flauə] цветок
fly[1] муха
fly[2] летать
  fly away улетать
  fly by пролетать мимо
  fly up подлетать
follow ['fɔlou] следовать (за); идти (за)
food пища
foot [fut] (*множ. число* **feet**) нога (ступня)
football ['futbɔ:l] футбол
  play football играть в футбол
for для; в течение; на
forest ['fɔrist] большой лес
forget [fə'get] забывать, забыть
four [fɔ:] четыре
fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n] четырнадцать
fox лиса, лисица
free свободный
fresh свежий
friend [frend] друг; подруга; товарищ
frog лягушка
  baby-frog лягушонок
from от; с; из
front [frʌnt] фронт; передняя часть; передний
  in front of перед
fruit [fru:t] фрукт, фрукты
'fruit-tree плодовое дерево
full [ful] полон, полный
funny забавный; смешной; странный

G

game игра
  play games играть в игры
garden ['ga:dn] сад
gather ['gæðə] собирать
gay [gei] весёлый
German ['dʒə:mən] немец; немецкий язык
Germany ['dʒə:məni] Германия
get получать, доставать; иметь; добираться (до)
  get up вставать
  get ready готовить, приготовить
girl [gə:l] девочка
give [giv] давать, дать
  give up оставить; отказаться; отдать
glad довольный
  be glad радоваться, быть довольным
glass [gla:s] стекло; стеклянный
glove [glʌv] перчатка
go ходить; идти
  go away уходить
  go back возвращаться, вернуться

go for a walk идти гулять; идти на прогулку
go in входить (в дом)
go on продолжать
go out выходить, уходить
go to bed ложиться спать
go to work ходить на работу
goat [gout] козёл
gold [gould] золото; золотой
good [gud] хороший; хорошо
good-bye [gud'bai] до свидания, прощай(те)
say good-bye прощаться
granddaughter ['grænd,dɔ:tə] внучка
'great 'grand,daughter правнучка
grandmother ['grænd,mʌðə] бабушка
Granny ['grænɪ] бабушка (*ласкательно*)
grass [grɑ:s] трава
great [greɪt] великий, большой
green зелёный
grey [greɪ] серый
ground земля
group [gru:p] группа; *здесь* звено
grow [grou] расти, произрастать; становиться, делаться
guess [ges] отгадать, отгадывать

H

hammer молоток
hand рука
happy счастливый; довольный
hare [hɛə] заяц
hat шляпа
have [hæv] иметь
have on надевать
head [hed] голова
hear [hɪə] слышать, услышать
heavy ['hevɪ] тяжёлый
heavier ['hevɪə] тяжелее
help помогать; помогите!
hen курица
her её; свой; ей
herbs [hə:bz] травы (лекарственные)
here [hɪə] здесь; сюда; вот
from here отсюда
hide прятаться
high [haɪ] высокий; высоко
higher ['haɪə] выше
high up высоко
him ему; его (*на вопрос* кого?)
hind [haɪnd] задний
his [hɪz] его; свой (*на вопрос* чей?)
hold [hould] держать
hole дыра; отверстие
holiday ['hɔlɪdɪ] праздник
holidays ['hɔlɪdɪz] каникулы
hollow (tree) дупло
home дом; домой
at home дома
hop прыгать, скакать на одной ноге
hop up подпрыгивать
horse [hɔ:s] лошадь
hospital ['hɔspɪtl] госпиталь
hot жаркий; горячий
it is hot жарко
hour [auə] час
house [haus] дом
how [hau] как; каким образом
how many сколько
hungry ['hʌŋgrɪ] голодный
be hungry быть голодным; хотеть есть
hurt ранить; ушибить

I

ice [aɪs] лёд
if если; ли
ill больной
be ill болеть, хворать
in в, во

Indian ['ɪndjən] индийский, индусский; индеец
ink чернила
insect ['ɪnsekt] насекомое
inside [ɪn'saɪd] внутри
interest ['ɪntrɪst] интерес
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] интересный
interval ['ɪntəvəl] перемена; перерыв
'into в, во
it он, она, оно; его, её (*о неодушевлённых предметах*)
it's = **it is**
its его, её; свой (*о неодушевлённых предметах*)

J

jam варенье
January ['dʒænjuərɪ] январь
jump прыгать, скакать
  jump out выпрыгивать, выскакивать
jungle ['dʒʌŋgl] джунгли

K

keep держать(ся); сохранять(ся)
kill убивать
kind [kaɪnd] добрый; любезный
kiss целовать; поцелуй
  give a kiss поцеловать
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] кухня
  kitchen range плита
kite бумажный змей
Kitty Китти, Катя (*уменьшительное от* **Katherine** — Екатерина)
knife [naɪf] нож
knock [nɔk] стук
know [nou] знать

L

lamp лампа
last [la:st] последний
  at last наконец
late поздно
laugh [la:f] смеяться
lay класть; положить; поставить
  lay the table накрывать на стол
lead вести
leader *здесь* вожатый
  bri'gade leader бригадир
  pioneer leader пионервожатый
leaf (*множ. число* **leaves**) лист (растения)
learn [lə:n] учиться, научиться
leaves (*множ. число от* **leaf**) листья
leg нога
leopard ['lepəd] леопард
lesson урок
let позволять, пускать
  let us давайте
letter письмо
lie лежать
lies [laɪz] лежит (*3-е лицо един. числа глагола* **lie**)
life [laɪf] жизнь
like [1] любить, нравиться; хотеть
  if you like если (вы) хотите
like [2] похожий, подобный
  be like походить, быть похожим
like [3] как, подобно
lion ['laɪən] лев
listen ['lɪsn] слушать, послушать
little маленький; мало
  a little немного
live [lɪv] жить
living ['lɪvɪŋ] живой, живущий
lonely ['lounlɪ] одинокий
  be (feel) lonely скучать
long длинный; долгий; долго
  all day long весь день
  for a long time долго
Long Ears Длинноухий
look смотреть
  look at смотреть (на)

look for искать что-нибудь
look like походить на кого-нибудь
look out (of) смотреть, выглядывать (из)
look up взглядывать, взглянуть (вверх)
loud громкий; громко
louder громче
lot: a lot (of) очень много; масса
love [lʌv] любить
lump кусок

M

machine [mə'ʃi:n] машина
make делать, заставить
man (*множ. число* **men**) человек, мужчина; боец
many ['meni] много; многие
march маршировать; ходить в походном порядке
mark отметка
Mary ['mɛəri] Мария, Маня
matter дело; значить, иметь значение
it does not matter это ничего не значит; это не имеет значения
what is the matter? в чём дело?; что случилось?
May [1] май
may [2] могу, можешь, может, можем, можете, могут (*выражает просьбу или разрешение*)
me мне, меня, мною
measles [mi:zlz] корь
medicine ['medsin] лекарство
take medicine принимать лекарство
meet встречать
men (*множ. число от* **man**) мужчины; люди; бойцы
method ['meθəd] метод, способ
Michael ['maikl] Михаил
Mike Майк; Миша (*уменьшительное от* **Michael** — Михаил)
milk молоко
minute ['minit] минута
miss недоставать, нехватать
moment ['moumənt] момент; минута
at this moment в это время
for a moment на минуту
monkey ['mʌŋki] обезьяна
month [mʌnθ] месяц
for a month на месяц
more больше, более; ещё
morning утро
in the morning утром
most [moust] больше всего
mother ['mʌðə] мать
mountain ['mauntin] гора
much [mʌtʃ] много; гораздо
very much очень (много)
museum [mju:'ziəm] музей
mushroom ['mʌʃrum] гриб
must должен, должна, должно, должны; должно быть
my мой; свой

N

name имя; название
by name по имени
near [niə] около; близко
need нуждаться, иметь надобность
needle игла
Nelly Нелли (*уменьшительное от* **Helen** ['helin] — Елена)
nest гнездо
never ['nevə] никогда
new [nju:] новый
news [nju:z] новость, новости
next следующий

nice красивый; хороший
nicer лучше
Nick Ник; Коля (*уменьшительное от* **Nicholas** ['nɪkələs] — Николай)
night [naɪt] вечер; ночь
no нет; никакой
nobody ['nouˌbɔdɪ] никто
noise [nɔɪz] шум
not не
nose нос
now [nau] теперь, сейчас
nurse [nə:s] медицинская сестра
nut орех

O

o'clock [ə'klɔk]: **at ten o'clock** в десять часов
of с, из; *соответствует функции русского родительного падежа*
off с, со
officer ['ɔfɪsə] офицер
often ['ɔ:fn] часто
oh [ou] а; ах (*восклицание*)
old [ould] старый
  he is fourteen years old ему четырнадцать лет
  older ['ouldə] старше
on на
once [wʌns] однажды
  at once сразу; сейчас же
one [wʌn] один
  one another друг друга
  one day однажды
only ['ounlɪ] только
open открывать
or или
orchard ['ɔ:tʃəd] фруктовый сад
order ['ɔ:də] порядок
  in (good) order в порядке
other ['ʌðə] другой
our [auə] наш; свой
out (of) из
out-of-doors ['autəv'dɔ:z] снаружи; на улице; на открытом воздухе
over ['ouvə] над; через
  be over кончаться
owl [aul] сова

P

'pack 'up укладывать
page [peɪdʒ] страница
paper бумага
parents ['pɛərənts] родители
park парк
parrot ['pærət] попугай
part часть; участие
  take part принимать участие в чём-либо
paste [peɪst] клей
  paste brush кисточка для клея
pay платить, заплатить
pear [pɛə] груша
pear-tree ['pɛətri:] грушевое дерево
pen перо; ручка
pencil ['pensl] карандаш
people ['pi:pl] люди, народ
Pete Петя (*уменьшительное от* **Peter** ['pi:tə] — Пётр)
picture ['pɪktʃə] картина
  in the picture на картине
pie пирог
piece [pi:s] кусок
pig поросёнок, свинья
'pine-tree сосна
pioneer [ˌpaɪə'nɪə] пионер
pity ['pɪtɪ] жалость
  it's a pity жаль
place [pleɪs] место; жилище
plant [plɑ:nt] сажать (растения); растение
plate тарелка
play играть

please [pli:z] пожалуйста
plum слива
'plum-tree сливовое дерево
pocket ['pɔkɪt] карман
pointed ['pɔɪntɪd] острый, остренький
pond пруд
poor [puə] бедный
post [poust] отправлять по почте
post office ['poust ˌɔfɪs] почта
prepare [prɪ'pɛə] готовить, приготовлять
prisoner ['prɪznə] пленник
pretty ['prɪtɪ] хорошенький, красивый
  prettiest ['prɪtɪɪst] самый красивый
proud гордый
  be proud (of) гордиться
pull [pul] тянуть, тащить; дёргать
pupil ['pju:pl] ученик
puppy ['pʌpɪ] щенок
purr [pə:] мурлыкать
push [puʃ] толкать
put [put] класть, ставить; положить; помещать
  put away откладывать, убирать
  put down положить (на что-нибудь)
  put on надевать
  put out высовывать

Q

quarrel ['kwɔrəl] ссориться
quick [kwɪk] быстрый; быстро
  be quick! быстро!; поскорее!
quiet ['kwaɪət] спокойный, тихий; спокойно, тихо
quite [kwaɪt] вполне

R

rabbit кролик
raccoon [rə'ku:n] енот
rag тряпка, лоскут
rain [reɪn] дождь
  it rains идёт дождь
range: kitchen range [reɪndʒ] кухонная плита
read читать
red красный
ready ['redɪ] готовый, готов
  get ready приготовить
repeat [rɪ'pi:t] повторять
rest отдыхать, отдохнуть; отдых
riddle загадка
right [raɪt] правый
  all right! хорошо!
  be right быть правым
ring[1] кольцо
ring[2] звонить
  ring up звонить по телефону
ripe спелый, зрелый
rise вставать, подниматься
river ['rɪvə] река
roll [roul] кататься, вертеться
room комната; место, пространство
root корень
rose роза
rosy ['rouzɪ] румяный
round кругом, вокруг; круглый
run бегать, бежать; течь
  run about бегать; играть, резвиться
  run away убегать
  run in (into) вбегать
  run out выбегать
Russian ['rʌʃn] русский язык; русский

S

sad печальный, грустный
  be sad грустить, быть огорчённым
sailing-boat ['seɪlɪŋˌbout] парусная лодка

salt [sɔ:lt] соль
same тот же самый, одинаковый
all the same всё равно; всё же
sanatorium [ˌsænə'tɔ:rɪəm] санаторий
say говорить, сказать
says [sez] говорит (*3-е лицо един. числа глагола* **say**)
school [sku:l] школа
'schoolboy школьник
'schoolgirl школьница
'school friend школьный товарищ
season [si:zn] время года
second ['sekənd] второй
see видеть
  come to see приходить к кому-нибудь; навещать кого-нибудь
send посылать
seventh ['sevnθ] седьмой
shake трясти
sheep овца, овцы
shelf полка
shell скорлупа, шелуха
shine светить; сиять, блестеть
shirt [ʃə:t] рубаха
shoe [ʃu:] башмак, ботинок
show [ʃou] показывать
shut закрывать, запирать
sing петь
sister сестра
sit сидеть
  sit down садиться
six шесть
skate кататься на коньках
skates коньки
ski [ʃi: *или* ski:] ходить на лыжах
skin кожа; шкура
sky небо
sleep спать; сон
sleepy сонный
  be sleepy хотеть спать
small [smɔ:l] маленький, небольшой
snake змея
snow [snou] снег
snowball ['snoubɔ:l] снежок, снежный ком; играть в снежки
  go snowballing играть в снежки
so поэтому; так; итак
soap [soup] мыло
sofa ['soufə] диван
soft мягкий, нежный
soldier ['souldʒə] солдат
some [sʌm] несколько; некоторые
somebody ['sʌmbɔdɪ] кто-то, кто-нибудь
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] что-то, что-нибудь
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] иногда
son [sʌn] сын
soon скоро
sorry огорчён(ный)
  be sorry жалеть; огорчаться
soup [su:p] суп
Soviet ['souvɪət] Совет; советский
speak говорить
special ['speʃl] особый, особенный, определённый, специальный
spend проводить (время)
sport спорт
spring весна
  in spring весной
stamp марка
stand стоять
  stand up вставать
start отправляться; ехать
station ['steɪʃn] станция
stay [steɪ] оставаться
  stay at home быть (оставаться) дома; быть в постели
stick палка
still[1] ещё, всё ещё

still[2] тихий, спокойный, неподвижный
sting жалить
stone камень; каменный
stop останавливать(ся); прекращать(ся); переставать
story ['stɔ:rɪ] (*множ. число* **stories**) рассказ
stove [stouv] печь
street улица
string верёвка, тесёмка
  shoe string шнурок для ботинок
strong сильный, крепкий
such такой
suddenly ['sʌdnlɪ] вдруг, внезапно
sugar ['ʃugə] сахар
summer лето
  in summer летом
sun солнце
Sunday ['sʌndɪ] воскресенье
sure [ʃuə] верный, уверенный
  be sure быть уверенным
Suvorovite [su'vɔrəvaɪt] суворовец
sweet сладкий; нежный; приятный
swim [swɪm] плавать
sword [sɔ:d] шпага

T

table ['teɪbl] стол
  'writing ,table письменный стол
tail хвост
take брать, взять; принимать
  take a walk гулять, прогуливаться
  take out вынимать
  take part принимать участие в чём-либо
talk [tɔ:k] говорить, разговаривать
taxi ['tæksɪ] такси
tea чай
  have tea пить чай
teach учить, преподавать
teacher учитель, учительница
Teddy-Bear ['tedɪ,bɛə] игрушечный медведь
teeth [ti:θ] (*множ. число от* **tooth**) зубы
telephone ['telɪfoun] телефон
tell рассказывать; говорить, сказать
temperature ['temprɪtʃə] температура
  take temperature измерять температуру
ten десять
than [ðæn] чем (*при сравнит. степени*)
thanks to [θæŋks] благодаря кому-либо *или* чему-либо
that (*множ. число* **those**) тот; то; который; что
that's = **that is**
theatre ['θɪətə] театр
their [ðɛə] их; свой
them [ðem[их; им; ими
then тогда, затем
there [ðɛə] там; туда
there are имеются; находятся
there is имеется; находится
these (*множ. число от* **this**) эти
thick [θɪk] толстый; крепкий; густой
thin [θɪn] тонкий; худой
thing [θɪŋ] вещь, предмет; создание
  dinner things обеденная посуда
think [θɪŋk] думать; вспомнинать
third [θə:d] третий
this [ðɪs] (*множ. число* **these**) этот, эта, это
those [ðouz] (*множ. число от* **that**) те

three [θri:] три
throw up [θrou] подбрасывать
through [θru:] через
tidy опрятный; аккуратный
tiger ['taɪgə] тигр
till до
time время; раз
  after some time через некоторое время
  all the time всё время
  for a long time долго; долгое время
  from time to time иногда, время от времени
  have a good time хорошо проводить время
  it's (it is) time пора
tired [taɪəd] утомлённый
  be tired устать, уставать
to к, в, на; *соответствует функции русского дательного падежа; частица инфинитива*
to-day [tə'deɪ] сегодня
together [tə'geðə] вместе
to-morrow [tə'mɔrou] завтра
tongue [tʌŋ] язык
too также, тоже; слишком
too-wit-too-woo [ˌtu:'wɪt,tu:'wu:] *крик совы*
town [taun] город
toy игрушка
tractor ['træktə] трактор
train поезд
tramp: go tramp тяжело ступать; громко топать
tree дерево
tries [traɪz] пытается, старается (*3-е лицо един. числа глагола* **try**)
trousers ['trauzəz] брюки
true [tru:] верный, правильный
  it is not true это неправда
trunk [trʌŋk] хобот (у слона)
try стараться, пытаться
tunic ['tju:nɪk] военная куртка
turn[1] [tə:n] вертеть, поворачивать
  turn over переворачивать(ся)
turn[2] очередь
  in turn по очереди
twelve [twelv] двенадцать
twentieth ['twentɪnθ] двадцатый
two [tu:] два

U

uncle ['ʌŋkl] дядя
'under под
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] понимать
'un'happy несчастный
union ['ju:njən] союз
  the Soviet Union Советский Союз
up наверху, вверх(у)
upon [ə'pɔn] = **on** на
us нам, нас, нами
use [ju:z] употреблять; пользоваться; применять
useful ['ju:sful] полезный
U.S.S.R. ['ju:ese'sɑ:] СССР

V

very ['verɪ] очень
  very much очень (много)
visit ['vɪzɪt] навещать
voice [vɔɪs] голос

W

wait (for) ждать
wake up будить; просыпаться
walk [wɔ:k] ходить; прогулка
  go for a walk (for walks) идти на прогулку; гулять
  take a walk гулять, прогуливаться

wall [wɔ:l] стена
want [wɔnt] хотеть
warm [wɔ:m] тёплый
wash [wɔʃ] мыть
  wash up мыть посуду
watch [wɔtʃ] часы (наручные)
water ['wɔtə] вода; поливать
way [wei] дорога, путь; способ
  this way сюда; здесь; так
weak слабый
wear [wɛə] носить (одежду)
weather ['weðə] погода
week неделя
welcome ['welkəm] приветствовать; радушно принимать
well [1] хорошо; здоровый
  be well быть здоровым
well [2] ну (*восклицание*)
what что; какой
when когда
where [wɛə] где; куда
white белый
who [hu:] кто; который
whose [hu:z] чей, который
why [wai] почему
wife жена
wild [waild] дикий
wind [wind] ветер
window ['windou] окно
winter зима
  in winter зимой
wish желание; желать
with [wið] с, со; *соответствует функции русского творительного падежа*
without [wið'aut] без
wolf [wulf] волк
woman ['wumən] (*множ. число* **women**) женщина
women ['wimin] (*множ. число от* **woman**) женщины
wonder ['wʌndə] удивляться; интересоваться; желать знать
wood лес; дрова
wool [wul] шерсть
word [wə:d] слово
work [wə:k] работать; работа
worker ['wə:kə] работник
write [rait] писать
'writing ,table письменный стол
wrong [rɔŋ] неправильный, ошибочный
  be wrong быть неправым, ошибаться

Y

yard [ja:d] двор
year [jiə] год
yellow ['jelou] жёлтый
yes [jes] да
yet ещё; всё ещё
  not ... yet ещё не
you [ju:] вы, вам, вас, вами; ты, тебе, тебя, тобою
young [jʌŋ] молодой
your [jɔ:] ваш; твой; свой

Z

Zoo зоопарк

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

PART I

	Page
Doctor Popov's Family	3
Alec	4
Nick	5
Annie	—
Annie and the Watch	6
A Happy Family	7
Aunt Mary	8
Uncle Mike	9
Annie's Letter to Nelly	11
Autumn	13
Nick's Friend Pete	—
Pete and the Teacher	14
Winter	15
On Sunday	16
A Dream	18
The Boy in the Sailing-Boat	21
Suvorov's Sword	23

PART II

Spring	24
Annie is Ill	25
The Raccoon	27
The Pine-Tree	29
The Man's Shoe	31
Annie Has the Measles	35
The Bad Elephant	36
The Little Deer	38
Gleb's Kite	41
Annie is Better	43
At the Sanatorium	44
Back at Home	45
The Camp Fire	46
The Parrot	47
Summer	48
Uncle Andrew	50
Riddles	51
On the Collective Farm	53
Back to Kalinin	54

Алфавитный словарь 57

Редактор *Е. В. Белова.*
Технический редактор *М. Д. Петрова.*
Корректор *М. С. Паевич.*
Обложка художника *Б. Н. Гутентога.*
Рисунки художников *В. В. Трофимова* и *И. Л. Ушакова.*

Подписано к печати 27/VI 1952 г. А04679.
Тираж 75 тыс. экз. Бумага 84×108$^{1}/_{32}$=1,125 бумажных листов — 3,69 печатных листов.
Учётно-издат. листов 3,18. Цена 80 к.
Заказ № 3469.

Отпечатано с матриц Первой Образцовой типографии в типографии «Известий Советов депутатов трудящихся СССР» имени И. И. Скворцова-Степанова. Москва, Пушкинская пл., 5. Зак. 1818.